

## WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair

## THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906

NUMBER 141

## BRYAN CHAMPIONS THE RIGHTS OF THE LABORER

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—W. J. Bryan was greeted by a large crowd upon his arrival here yesterday. Mr. Bryan and party were driven to the fair grounds, where Mr. Bryan said he was impressed during the last few months of his travels abroad with an idea in connection with labor.

"As I passed through the Orient," he said, "I found a great gap between those who stand at the top and those at the top of the social structure. I return to my home more than ever believing in the dignity of labor and the importance of cultivating a sentiment among the people which makes them respect more the man who toils than the one who idles in society. I trust we will never have in this country a leisure class, if by that we mean those with nothing to do. I cannot conceive a place in a well regulated society for men or women who have nothing to do."

Regarding shorter hours of labor, Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe in the eight hour day, and this is why: I believe the laboring man is justly entitled to it and society at large would be better if he had it. You cannot separate a man from society; you cannot deal with the question as one purely of class. Give the laboring man shorter hours and I believe forces will be put to work which will cause him to make the best of his time."

The rich man leaves his children a fortune. The laboring man who cannot hope for justice under any other government than that which believes in the inalienable right of man, can hope to leave his children a good government, which is better than any fortune. Recognize the laboring man not as a beast of burden, but as a human being."

## ARKANSAS ELECTION.

## Indications are State Went Democratic by 30,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 3.—In the biennial election in Arkansas today for state and county officers partial returns received by the Arkansas Gazette tonight indicate that Congressman John S. Little, Democratic nominee for Governor, will have a majority of 50,000 over John I. Worthington, Republican. The vote for John G. Adams, prohibition nominee for Governor, may not exceed 3,000 and that for Dan Hogan, Socialist, will probably reach 2,000.

Estimates tonight are that, of the 135 members of the Senate and House, at least 125 will be Democrats. The Democratic State nominees other than for Governor had no opposition.

Get your cold drinks and confectionaries at Evan's neatly furnished ice cream parlor. 112-tf.



At last the clouds are breaking and all Oklahoma sees the dawning of a new day, and the approach of justice that will free her from the chains of Republican misrule

## SPECIAL MEETING OF ADA SCHOOL BOARD

At a special meeting of the school board this morning considerable business was transacted. The board decided that free school privileges would not be granted to anyone moving into the city after September 1, and to those owning property in the city and living outside the city limits. The rates of tuition to the these people will be as follows: Scholars up to the 5th grade, \$1 per month, and from the 5th grade up, \$1.50 per month.

On account of the crowded condition of the North school the pupils of the 7th grade were ordered to report to the South school.

Classes in the low first were ordered to report only in the forenoon, while the classes in the high grade will be heard in the afternoons.

At the meeting the board accepted the resignation of Miss Villa Wilson, teacher of the first grade. It was with regret that the board acted upon the resignation, but Miss Wilson feeling that her health was being impaired, the board reluctantly accepted. Miss Lillie Reed was employed to fill the vacancy, after which several changes were made as to teachers and grades.

It is regretted that Miss Wilson was compelled to tender her resignation. She has been connected with the public schools ever since their inception. She like treatment at all times. 140 ft

## DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

## District No. 104 Getting Ready for Delegate Election.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 4.—A convention of the Democrats of covention district No. 104 was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing in the district for the campaign. W. R. Bell of Wapanucka was chosen chairman and J. W. Grubbs of Mannsville secretary. A district central committee of one from each township was appointed to whom is instructed the conducting of the campaign.

The first Tuesday in October was fixed as the day for holding primaries throughout the district.

## New Hotel.

Mrs. S. E. Chapman recently leased the Commercial hotel building and has reopened it as a strictly first class hotel. The house has been thoroughly renovated from basement to garret, and patrons of the house will find home like treatment at all times. 140 ft

## NEGRO WON THE FIGHT ON THE DANE'S FOUL

Arena, Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 4.— Battling Nelson deliberately fouled Joe Gans in the forty-second round of the best and longest fight seen in Nevada, or on the Pacific slope, in many years. Both men were tired when the fight ended, but Gans was apparently the stronger. He was away ahead on points and had smashed and cut Nelson all through the fight without being badly hurt himself.

Shortly after the forty-second round began the men were in their usual clinch. Nelson had his head on Gans's shoulder and his arm down. Several times he hit Gans below the belt, apparently feeling for a vital spot. At last he drew back his right arm and hit Gans a vicious blow square on the groin. The negro sank to his knees and rolled over on his back.

Referee Siler without a moments hesitation, ordered Nelson to his corner and awarded the fight to Gans on a foul. Siler's decision received almost unanimous approval. The foul was so

## AS THEY HEAR THE TRUTH THEY BECOME DEMOCRATS

Atoka, I. T., Sept. 4.—Governor Green McCurtain principal chief of the Choctaw nation, and Hon. E. J. Giddings of Oklahoma City, addressed an audience here Saturday conservatively estimated at two thousand people. Many full blood Choctaw Indians were present.

Gov. McCurtain spoke in his native tongue to the Indians, holding their undivided attention for over an hour and a half. He said the Republican party was the lying party, explained the many iniquitous measures fastened upon the Indians by Republican administrations and called attention to the fact that the only decent treatment that the Indians had received since 1865 was at the hands of a Democratic administration.

Indians from all over this part of the country came to hear Governor McCurtain and many of them said that they did not intend to make up their minds upon political questions until they had heard their chief. At the conclusion of his address many of them announced that they were democrats, because they

believed in Governor McCurtain and they believed that what he was saying was the truth.

Hon. E. J. Giddings of Oklahoma City spoke for some time upon the Indian question. This address was interpreted to the Indians. Mr. Giddings called attention to the fact that one prominent Republican in Oklahoma had

said that the Indians and negroes should go to school together and as far as this

Republican was concerned he would just as soon have his children go to school with a negro as an Indian.

Mr. Giddings took up national questions and advocated numerous measures that in his judgment should be incorporated in the constitution. His remarks were listened to attentively and at the conclusion he received a storm of applause.

The meeting was a pronounced success and even some Republicans said that

Governor McCurtain's address had so convinced the Indians that there was

no hope of carrying the constitutional convention for the Republicans. Democats here are organized and enthusiastic.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 4.—A corn carnival, equaling in importance to the new state, and bidding fair to be as large as either the Atchison, Kan., or Sioux City, Ia., corn carnivals of worldwide reputation, will be held in this city during the latter part of the fall or early winter.

Interest in the proposed carnival has been aroused by the business men, retailers and jobbers of the city, who know the importance and the splendid results that will follow the holding of

such a fair or carnival to the city as well as the new state.

One hundred prizes will be offered. Eight or ten prizes will be offered on each kind of corn submitted and on exhibition. Every county and recording district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be invited to send exhibits.

The commercial clubs and business men's organizations will be invited to send samples of the best corn grown in their vicinity.

That splendid results may be ob-

## TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 86 degrees.

## U. C. V. DIVISION STAFF.

## General Jordan Announces Appointment for New Year.

Major General John W. Jordan, commander of Indian Territory Division U. C. V., has recently made announcement of his official staff for the year, which is as follows:

Col. Z. T. Serner, adjutant general and chief of staff, Duran.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Golledge, assistant adjutant general, Ardmore.

Col. Thomas D. Bard, quartermaster general, Chelsea.

Lieut. Col. Webb Vann, assistant quartermaster general, Pryor Creek.

Col. Joseph C. Ijams, commissary general, Marietta.

Lieut. Col. S. Barbee, assistant commissary general, Wagoner.

Col. Sames J. McAlester, judge advocate general.

Lieut. Col. Sam H. Hargis, assistant judge advocate general, Ada.

Col. F. J. Barrett, inspector general, Vinita.

Col. W. R. Wood, chief of artillery, Ardmore.

Col. N. B. Moore, chief of ordnance, Haskell.

Col. Charles Harris, surgeon general, Muskogee.

Col. Theodore F. Brewer, chaplain general, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Treadwell, assistant chaplain general, McAlester.

Lieut. Col. John West, color bearer, Muskogee.

## AIDS DE CAMP.

Lieut. Col. Skeen, historian, Wapanucka.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Furman, Ada.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Poe, Tulsa.

Lieut. Col. Francis Fite, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. William D. Wisdom, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. Coney Murphy, Coweta.

Lieut. Col. Lee Jordan, Vera.

Col. Eva K. Colman, Ft. Gibson.

Major Virginia Lindsey, Choteau.

Major Clara Serner, Duran.

Major Lela McClellan, Claremore.

Major Julia Cabler, Duran.

Major Floy Mullen, Duran.

Major Elsie Fisher, McAlester.

Major Emma Black, Marietta.

Major Dixie Jordan, Cleveland, Ok.

## CHICKASAW SOLONS.

## Legislature Convenes and Organizes at Tishomingo.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 4.—Chickasaw Legislature convened here yesterday and effected an organization. Thomas Short of Kemp, was elected sergeant at arms of the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ben Collins. The message of Gov. Johnston will probably be transmitted to the Legislature today.

## Perseverance Wins.

The manager of a St. Louis wholesale house told a good story at a recent salesmen's dinner to illustrate the value of perseverance. An optimistic frog and a pessimistic frog, he said, fell into a pail of milk, and both were in danger of being drowned. Very soon the pessimistic frog gave up the ghost and sank to the bottom, while the optimist kept swimming round. He became very tired and was tempted to give up the struggle, but swam on, and on, and on. And eventually he found himself on a pat of butter! — Hopgoods Opportunities.

## Lost

On Main street or Broadway Friday morning, two \$5.00 bills. Finder will please return one to the News office and keep the other as a reward. 138-tf

K. C.—Keep clean. 138 tf

## Ramsey's Drug Store

For School Supplies, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Syringes, Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Rubber Gloves, Pocket Books, Purses, Paints and Oils, Gloss, Putty, Agents for Eureka Springs Water, Eastman's Kodaks and Kodak Supplies, Phonographs and Gold Moulded Records.

## G. M. Ramsey, Druggist

(Successor to Clark Drng Co.)

## OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

## Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

## Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER  
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1893.

Advertising rates on application

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic county primary election.

For Sheriff  
ROBERT NESTER  
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT  
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL  
MART WALSH  
JAMES D. GAAR  
J. D. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk  
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS  
W. S. (SAM) KERR  
H. WOODARD

For County Treasurer  
J. C. CATES

For County Tax Assessor  
C. C. HARGIS  
W. H. NETTLES

Subject to the action of the Democratic district primary.

For Delegate to the Constitutional Convention  
J. R. LAWRENCE  
CARLTON WEAVER

## FARMERS' INDEPENDENCE.

There is encouragement for the cotton farmer in the last number of Dunn's Review. It indicates the more sagacious ones of the commercial world are taking note of the growing independence of the farmer. The following is an excerpt from Dunn's last review of the cotton market:

"The surprising feature was the unanimity with which speculators seemed to decide that conditions warranted lower prices, notwithstanding some adverse crop reports that provided moderate support and the noticeable improvement in the primary markets for cotton goods. The short account have to reckon with only fair contract stocks and a prosperity throughout the South that fixes the selling point, for the early crop months at least, wherever planters are content to dispose of their crop. It is certain that the per centage of mortgaged cotton this year is less than ever before, and even the factors who have made advances are in a position to hold. Consequently, it is difficult to locate the position at which the staple may be considered logically entitled to sell. Manipulators are talking of eight cent cotton, but they may be compelled to acknowledge the power of the planter. Of course, any artificial position must sooner or later give way to natural laws, but large fortunes may be lost in the meantime by those who stubbornly refuse to see the trend of affairs."

The delegate districts all around us are perfecting organization for the success of Democracy in the approaching delegatorial election. Is it not time the Democrats of our district, No. 87, were getting together for thorough organization? The time is short, remember.

## Fine Corn, But Wormy Cotton.

A. A. Walker brought into the News office Tuesday a sample of some fine corn he has raised this year out near the new cemetery. The grains average over three-fourths of an inch in length. It is a white corn with slender cobs.

Also Mr. Walker exhibited a cotton boll whose center was eaten up by a worm. The worms depredating on his crop are not the regular boll worm, he says, but are a long, green kind, more like a corn worm. Unless the pests let up at once there will not be more than one-fifth of a cotton crop on some places he has inspected, says Mr. Walker.

## Republicans Meet.

A meeting of the Republican county committee was held Monday at 2 o'clock at the courthouse. A good attendance and much interest was shown. There were several resolutions adopted, the same which were adopted by the South McAlester executive committee.

October 4th was the day set for selecting delegates to the district convention to be held October 9.

Among the visiting delegates were: Mr. Robbins, J. R. Skinner, H. A. Kroker, W. T. Meadows, of Francis; E. O. Old, of Hickory; W. A. J. Smith, of Roff; J. M. Van Winkle, of Pontotoc; W. W. Sharpless, W. E. Little, of Stonewall; J. W. Wilkinson, of Delta, and P. H. Hattox, of Fitzhugh.

## Doctors at Francis.

The doctors of the 16th District to the number of about fifteen met at Francis, Monday. An interesting meeting was held. The visiting physicians were royally entertained at the Harvey House by the local doctors of Francis. The next meeting will be held in this city in the near future.

## AMERICAN DRUMMERS

### ARE AT FAULT WHEN THEY GO TO SCOTLAND.

Seem for Some Reason to Make a Bad Impression Among the Scottish People—Some Instances.

United States Consul Fleming, at Edinburgh, explains the reasons for the numerous failures of foreign commercial travelers to effect satisfactory trade results in Scotland. He thinks it is due to unwarranted carelessness in ignoring certain fundamental rules that obtain with Scottish merchants.

"It has been my observation," he writes, "that the average commercial traveler on his first trip to Scotland makes a bad start. It is within bounds to say that six out of every ten American sales agents who have come to this country have not sold enough goods in three months to cover the amount of their expenses for that period. The principal cause for their failure is the false assumption that quality of goods and fairness of prices and of general terms are sure to bring success. After a time—in some instances a long time—they discover that the foremost requirement is the exercise of prudent caution in taking the initial step toward getting in touch with business concerns.

"In large as well as small Scottish firms and joint stock companies the management, as a rule, is in the hands of one person. As to companies (including cooperative and all other societies engaged in business) division of authority is even less frequently seen here than in the United States. Each has a single head and subordinates have nothing to do with the affairs of the company except to obey the instructions of their chief.

"Take the case of a department store. The so-called head of a department is merely the principal salesman in that branch of the business. He does not purchase for the firm or company, nor is he authorized to act or speak for the firm or company in matters outside of his duty as principal salesman. These facts are supposed by the heads of concerns to be universally known in trade circles and if a commercial traveler calls on the head of a department or invites him by letter to see goods in a hotel sample room, instead of going directly to the general manager, upon his subsequent introduction to the latter he finds his self handicapped by his mistake—a mistake which he may regard as trivial, but which may create a prejudice against him that will be hard to overcome.

"In the Scottish business world customs, which are unwritten laws, differ from those of America, and of some other countries, and it is highly important that a sales agent take care to learn the difference. If he does not might better stay at home. Experienced traveling salesmen, American, German, French and Russian, give close attention to the personal element in business, few instances have come under my notice. A German commercial traveler in the hardware trade when he first visited Edinburgh devoted several days to the work of gaining an accurate knowledge of the men having charge of the concerns on the list which he brought with him. A Russian sales agent in the fur trade once informed me that he spent almost as much time in acquainting himself with the personnel of firms in the cities and towns of Scotland as in afterward placing his goods before the authorized buyers for the various houses.

"An American representative of a well-known machine manufacturing firm said that his capital mistake was in muddling his business from the start by not taking time to obtain full information as to the names, positions and characteristics of the managers of firms and corporations. Three or four months' experience gave him useful lessons, after that he was remarkably successful.

"To call for the 'manager' of the company is a mistake. It is a mistake also to enter the business house of 'Jones & Co.' and ask for 'Mr. Jones' or 'Mr. Smith.' They may have been dead for 50 years, and nobody of their name is connected with the firm since."

To lay one's business before a subordinate is in most cases a grievous mistake. Mr. Fleming says that it is his observation that sales agents who concern themselves in their stay in Scotland expensive rather than profitable to their employers.

## City-Bred Children.

A London scientist says that life in a metropolis makes young children sharp but not clever; that it often destroys their chance of ever being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally; it makes them superficial, alert, but not observant; excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm; they are apt to grow blasé, tickle, discontented; they see more things than the country-bred child, but not such interesting things; and they do not properly see anything, for they have neither the time nor capacity to get at the root of all the bewildering objects that crowd themselves into their little lives.

## Big Bag.

Eva—Catharine used to be quite a maid.

Edna—Ah, indeed! Did she ever bag any big game?

"I should say so. Her husband weighs 318 pounds."—Chicago Daily News.

## AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

### Their Merit Recognized and Reward ed Earlier Than It Is at Home.

Once more an American artist's picture holds the place of honor at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Sargent had attained that honor; now it is Abbey's turn, with a picture distinctly American in subject, representing Columbus landing in the new world. Several other well-known American artists figure among the notable exhibitors. In the two annual picture shows now open in Paris, the same fact is true, reports the New York World.

American artists frequently complain, as do singers and musicians, that the surest way to distinction at home is recognition abroad. The protest implies that merit is not so readily accepted here as merit as it is in France and England.

The distinction attained by Sargent in London has done more than all his early successors in this country to assure his preeminence. The same may be said to be true of Abbey, although fame came to him easy as an illustrator. Something may be due to the circumstance that for years both have done most of their work abroad. Beyond a doubt, however, art is viewed far more hospitably in Paris and London than in New York. We have yet no art exhibitions that occupy so large a place in popular life as the regular shows of the two foreign capitals.

It is noteworthy also that more contemporary American artists have room in the Luxembourg museum, where living painters must await admission to the Louvre, than in our own Metropolitan. The Paris list counts about 25, among them Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Alexander Harrison, Henry Mosler, Walter MacEwan, Carl Meissner, Miss Cassatt, Edwin L Weeks and H. O. Tanner.

Under the old management American artists were treated with suspicion at the Metropolitan. It was sometimes difficult to get their works through the museum's doors even as gifts.

Fortunate, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American collection. Mr. George A. Hearne has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

## TURKEY WITH WOODEN LEG

Tale of a Gobbler That Smacks Somewhat of the Munchausen Flavor.

In most communities there are certain persons who possess peculiar characteristics, habits and beliefs, and this is true of the long shore sportsman of the old Mother State as of persons dwelling elsewhere, says Forest and Stream.

Many of the old time sportsmen still carry and use their muzzle loading guns, which cannot be displaced by more modern arms. They usually manage to bag a good many birds and other game, and this is chiefly due to their knowledge of the habits of the game. They seldom go out without finding something.

A story is told of one gunner who if any of the shot should fall from his hands while loading his gun will at once return home and make no further effort to hunt that day, believing as he says, that those lost were his luck shot, and it would be useless for him to continue the hunt.

Another, whom I will call here Capt. Pete, is a sailor and all round sportsman. He loves to tell of his adventures with his dogs and gun, and is seldom seen without them. He tells many stories about the accuracy of Sweet Lips, his gun, and declares he can beat any man "a-shootin' for a turkey in the United States of Virginia."

On the occasion of a turkey hunt near the Rappahannock river Capt. Pete claims to have shot a 40-pound wild turkey, for which he was offered \$4 cash.

The gray whiskers on the turkey's breast were 18 inches long,

and he had one wooden leg.

Here Capt. Pete gives a laugh that could be heard a half mile away.

"Sar, he was the biggest turkey I ever saw. There were 18 flocks in the bunch of us, and four others besides, and all ate a sumptuous meal from one-half of his breast."

Uncle Pete says he cannot account for that one wooden leg unless that turkey had been previously owned by some one as a pet wild turkey.

## Natural Arm Chair.

A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the gingko tree, which have grown into the fibers of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way it was cut from the ground, dried and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3 feet 4 inches high, 25 inches wide and weighs over 100 pounds.

## Miner in a Coal Mine.

Lord Northcote, governor general of Australia, was entertained to a banquet in a coal mine at Newcastle, New South Wales. The banqueting hall was 300 feet below the surface.

## No Student of Shakespeare.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare.

"Well," answered the youth with a long hair, "I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything."

—Washington Star.

## MIGRATION OF WILD GEES

### How the Old Leader of a Flock Gathers It and Starts on Its Journey.

At the end of March or during the first week in April all the gray geese in the Outer Hebrides collect in one place before taking their departure for their nesting haunts within the Arctic circle.

To estimate their numbers is impossible, and to behold this vast con course of geese as one of the sights of a lifetime. The vast host of birds stands packed together in a huge phalanx till the king of the graylegs starts the flight. As the old leader ascends a hundred thousand voices salute him, but none stirrs till from overhead he gives the call for his subjects to follow him.

Some fifty birds rise in the air and follow him, and as they go gradually assume the wedge-like formation, with three single birds in a string at the apex of the triangle, and in a few minutes are out of sight. When they have been fairly started the king returns, and after a few minutes rest he rises into the air again, and the same process is gone through before he leads off another batch.

Again and again he returns until all are gone but 200 old veterans, which rise to meet him in the air as he flies back to them. Then, with their sovereign at their head, these also wing their way toward the pole not to return until the following October.

## MEASURING DEPTH OF AIR

Atmospheric Envelope of Earth Determined by Interesting Scientific Observation.

One hundred and 31 miles is the height of the atmosphere as measured by Prof. T. J. J. See, who determines the thickness of the air envelope by noting the difference between the time of sunset and the complete disappearance of blue from the sky. The moment at which the blue changes into black can be observed quite easily with approximate certainty by the naked eye when the air is clear; and by trigonometry may be ascertained the distance below the horizon of the sun at the moment of change. By this means may be calculated the height of the smallest illuminated particles of oxygen and nitrogen which give to the sky its blueness of tint by the reflection of the smallest wave lengths of the sun's light. The instant of change from blue to black is possibly a  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch difficult of exact observation, but the method is not more doubtful than that based in the observation of shooting stars. The shooting star method gives a result not greatly differing from the vanishing blue method. The former gives the height of the atmosphere at 109 miles.

## Excavating Ancient Theater.

Verona, in Italy, is now completing the excavation of its Roman theater, a work which was begun in 1834. It is built in a semicircle. It dates from the time of Augustus Caesar and was lavishly decorated with marbles from Greece, Africa and Asia. The theater was formed of huge steps of granite above which were rows of private boxes, one of which stands in its original position, in excellent preservation, and with the name of the owner carved on it. Above the tiers of private boxes rose the places where the plebeians were seated and from where they looked down on to the stage or away to the water jetties on the river.

## Physiological Facts.

A person's eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest vibration of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In 54 cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.

## Not Likely.

A tough kid strolled into a downtown drug store. His attire of patched clothing and a huge cigar excited some remarks from the three patrons of the store who were engaged in conversation at the time the boy made his entry. In response to an inquiry from the clerk relative to what he wanted, the boy said: "Give me a half dozen quinine pills." Taking six pills from a near-by bottle, the clerk asked if he should put them in a box. "Hully gee," broke in the boy, "youse didn't think I was going to roll 'em home, did you?"

## Sultan Fond of Canaries.

The sultan of Turkey has a great collection of canaries. He chooses them by the length of time they sing without stopping. Recently he paid a high price for an English canary, which sang, without a stop, for 20 minutes by the sultan's watch.

## Most of Them Come Here.

Figures for 1904 show that 470,932 emigrants left Italy; those for 1905, which will soon be published by the ministry of the interior, reveal the exodus of 716,343 persons, a number never reached by any other country in the world.—Milan Secolo.

## Managed Better in France.

In France the government requires the railroads to carry members of the chamber free and then deducts a sum equivalent to mileage from the salaries of the statesmen. This is one of those things they do better in France.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## MASON DRUG COMPANY

Has Resumed Business at the Same Old Stand

Clean, Pure, Up-to-date Stock. Utmost Care Given to Prescriptions. The Public's Patronage is Cordially Solicited.

## THE O. B. WEAVER FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

Invites a share of your insurance patronage. It represents the strongest company in the world, and the many others represented are just as good. These companies all made a leading showing in the prompt payment of their Frisco losses. Correct rates assured.

R. O. WHEELER, MANAGER

## PAUL W. ALLEN, LIVERY, FEED and SALE STABLE.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

## Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice, From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

## LOCAL NEWS

Phone 70 for anything in Heinz goods.

133-tf

Jas. M. Walsh sells for cash only.

133-tf

C. C. Smith went to Roff on business this morning.

We guarantee our Cupid flour. No

17. Walsh 95-tf

S. E. Cooley, of Center, was a visitor

in Ada today.

M. V. Pewitt, was a business visitor

to Francis today.

Heinz pure cider vinegar 10c Qt.

Phone 70. 133-tf

E. L. Steed was a business visitor

in Tupelo today.

Walsh handles the White Swan can-

ned goods. Phone 17. 95-tf

Miss Orla Wilson came over from

Francis this morning.

Heinz sweet or sour pickles 10c doz.

Phone 70. 133-tf

A. L. Nettles was transacting busi-

ness in Konawa today.

Chas. McMillan of Harrison, Ark. is

visiting his uncle Dr. McMillan.

Money saved by buying of Jas. M.

Walsh, spot cash to all. Phone 70. 125tf

J. H. Dorland is very low and it is

feared cannot survive many hours.

Try the cash system and see what

you save. Phone 70. 133-tf

My motto, "First-class work or no

pay." K. C. 136 tf

Attorney H. P. McGuire, of Sulphur,

was in the city today on business.

Smoke Cinco. Sold at Smoke House.

135 10t

G. C. Wimbish is attending the so-

da fountain at Ramsey's drug store.

Smoke Cinco. Sold at Smoke House.

135 10t

Mrs. V. A. Russell, of Francis, was

a business visitor in Ada today.

Cupid flour at No. 17. Guaranteed the

best. 95-tf

R. C. Couch went to Sasawka this

morning to attend the big picnic there.

Cupid flour, best on earth at Walsh's

No. 17. 95-tf

Jesse Price, son of James Price, is

sick at Mr. Sheppard's in North Ada.

If you want the White Swan canned

goods, phone us. M. L. Walsh. 95-tf

Dr. Redwine, of Guerdie, is in our

city looking after some court matters.

Better have that overcoat cleaned at

the K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

Mrs. King and son have gone to

Muskogee, where the boy will enter

school.

J. W. Taylor went to Wetumka this

morning on a several days' business

trip.

A 10x16 portrait given with every

dozen of the best photographs. —P. K.

Smith. 126-tf

Mrs. H. M. Furman entertained a

few of her lady friends this afternoon

at whisk.

George and John Davis east of town

have been very sick the past week, but

are improving.

F. Wolverton an insurance man of

Oklahoma City was a business visitor

in our city today.

Mrs. Dr. Browall went to Ardmore

this morning for a few days' visit with

her mother and sister.

M. L. Walsh will furnish you with

the White Swan brand. Phone 17.

95-tf

Mr. Odom, of the firm of Odom &

Son, of Blackburn, was a business visi-

tor in our city today.

Ladies' skirts and jackets cleaned,

dried and pressed at K. C. tailor shop.

136 tf

Mrs. O. E. Cannon and baby re-

turned from a several weeks visit

with relatives in Texas.

Charlie Long, a prominent merchant

and Democrat of Midland, was in Ada

on business this morning.

Don't throw your old clothes away;

have them made to look like new by

Berry, at K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

## Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children.

**CHAPMAN**  
The Shoe Man.

## News' Name Election.

### Official Ticket

Should the Name of Ada be Changed? .....

Assuming a Change, What Name do You Prefer? .....

[Signature] .....

[Street Address] .....

### Cotton Markets.

Furnished by F. W. Bohanna; Ada Nat'l Bank Building.

New York—	Opening	Close
October.....	8.86.....	9.96-97
January.....	9.14-13.....	9.25-26

Spots 10 points up at 9.90

New Orleans—

October.....	9.05.....	9.13-14
January.....	9.11.....	9.22-23

Spots unchanged 9.3-16

Sept. 4, 1906

### BUSY DAY IN COURT.

Commissioner Winn Disposes of a Heavy Docket.

Monday was a busy day in the United States commissioner's court, and, as seen below, not a criminal case appeared on the docket:

Mound City Duck and Rubber Co. vs. Frisco Mercantile Co., judgment rendered on pleadings for plaintiff to the amount of \$203.56.

Ross-Rorer vs. S. T. Williams, continued until October 1.

Platter Grocery Co. vs. Mason Drug Co., dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Selz-Schwabb Co. vs. Frisco Mercantile Co., judgment rendered plaintiff to the amount of \$243.35.

R. M. McConnell vs. P. Duncan Co., continued.

Geo. B. Scott vs. Wm. Keel and P. Duffy, verdict for plaintiff to the amount of \$110.75.

Hamilton-Carhart Manufacturing Co. vs. Frisco Mercantile Co., judgment rendered plaintiff for \$58.20.

S. J. Martin vs. John and Wm. Cloud, continued to September 11.

J. H. Payne and Farmers' Trust Co. vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co., dismissed without prejudice on either side.

The Penny Loan and Trust Co. vs. W. J. Baugh, continued by agreement until October 1.

M. L. Walsh vs. Myrtle Harris, continued to September 11.

T. B. Reiman, vs. J. S. Ray, judgment for plaintiff of \$25.

Pat Hughes vs. Canadian Valley Construction Co. et al., judgment for plaintiff rendered of \$43.10.

An Autumn Wedding.

The summer solstice in Ada's social circles has been broken by the announcement of an early Autumn Wedding. Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Annie Porter Carroll to Mr. James Walter Byrd, Tuesday morning September the eighteenth, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Simpson. The prospective bride and groom are of Ada's very best, and they will be the recipients of showers of felicitations from their hosts of admiring friends.

Frisco Special Train Excursion

to Sulphur Springs, I. T., Sept. 16th, 1906. Rate is \$1.00 for the round trip. Train leaves Ada at 10.08 a. m. Returning train leaves Sulphur Springs at 6:30 p. m. I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

### License Issued.

Marriage License issued to the following: J. S. Henry, aged 20, Alta Bandy, age 15, both of Oakman. F. G. Mayfield age 19, Pochahontas Hatchet age 18, both of Stonewall. C. L. Hough age 23, Eunice M. Cantrell age 17, both of Roff. Walter Dry age 19, Maxwell, I. T. Miss Minnie Bayley age 19, Iona. Henry Humphreys age 21, Myrtle Hinkle, age 17, both of Bebe. J. G. Carnell age 23, Miss Eulah Carnell age 18, both of Hickory. Lester E. Fields age 23, Miss Maggie M. Kinkeadage 16, both of Palmer.

### Frisco Low Rates.

Commencing August 26th, we will sell until October 31st, tickets at very low rates to points in California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Old Mexico and Texas. Call and get particulars. I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

## 'SWEETNING'

Is an attractive word, but here are a few prices on on "sweetening" that will attract the attention of every housewife in Ada.

East Texas Ribbon Cane	per gallon.....	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane,	per gallon.....	70c
P & F Cero Debatterie,	per gallon.....	65c
Evangeline, per gallon.....	65c	
Maple.....	\$1.25	
Home Made Sorghum,	per gallon.....	50c
Honey Drips (Corn Syrup) per gallon.....	40c	

Don't forget us when you get hungry.

**Jones Bros.**  
Successors to Jones & Meaders

### FURMAN & CROXTON

#### ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

**C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown**  
**GALBRAITH & McKEOWN**  
LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank  
Ada, Ind. Ter.

**DR. CORDELIA FOUTZ**  
OSTEOPATH.

Office and Residence at M. M. Sander's home on South Broadway. Phone 245.

**ADA, IND. TER.**

**DR. W. T. NOLEN**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office over Little building, next door to Nolen drug store

Office Phone 91 Res. Phone 11

### ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

# TRAGEDIES IN CITY POLICE CELLS



**Brooklyn.**—It was a quiet day in the police station. Brownsville was behaving itself and the matron of the station had a whole hour to talk, with only one interruption to wipe the tears from the eyes of a small, dirty boy, induce him to tell the address of his home and send him on his way under the guidance of a big, strong bluecoat. And the matron, when she talks, has a few things to tell. In fact, Mrs. Cox says, with her good Irish chuckle, that she thinks she will write a book of her experiences to make her rich after she retires from the job of matron. The "boys" have suggested it to her. The "boys" are the bluecoats, every one of whom in Brooklyn, knows Mrs. Cox and has a joke for her or a word of gaging when he meets her.

#### Duties of a Police Matron.

Intoxication is the usual charge upon which the woman prisoner is committed, with occasional charges of theft, of assault, an attempted suicide and now and then a woman whose hands have committed some bigger crime, homicide or infanticide. Whatever the charge, they all pass through the station house on their way to the jail or the penitentiary, and the matron has them in her care. She gets them fresh from their misdemeanors and with the stain of their crimes new upon them. She is the first and often the only ministering angel they know, for it is to the task of ministering that most of the matrons, womenlike, give themselves, with more heartiness than to the technical tasks of their office.

As I sat in the comfortable little apartment of the matron, flooded with morning sunshine, each of the homely objects in the room, and even the pictures on the walls, seemed to have something to whisper of the stories that have been told in those rooms, of the depravity they have looked upon, of the pitiable wrecks of womanhood they have seen pass through this room to the iron-barred cells beyond. Of some of these crippled creatures and their stories the matron told me. Fourteen years of the life has not calloused her sensibilities but, instead, sharpened her sympathies, and for all the endless stream that comes her way she can listen to each of their stories, pity them and hold out a hand to help if they have not gone too far to be beyond helping. Sometimes the judicious, quick intercession of the matron can do a great deal to check a young offender in the downward course; at any rate, a kind word never hurts even the most lowly.

#### Young Girls Saved.

One night two young girls were brought into the station house for intoxication, fresh, dainty girls, dressed in the finest of evening gowns, covered with long coats. It was New Year's eve and a bitter cold night. The matron was used to the unusual, but the presence of girls such as these in her lodging house made her stop and wonder. It was only a little while before the sleep of intoxication wore off and the girls woke to the realization of their surroundings and the horror of it. Finally, they were calm enough to tell the matron how it all happened. They had been over to Manhattan to a dance with two boy friends. It was so icy cold that the escorts suggested before they crossed the bridge to take something to warm them, and they stopped in a cafe and drank what the men ordered for them. Unused to taking stimulants, as soon as they struck the cold air out of doors the drinks went to their heads and they knew very little else of what happened until they waked to find themselves in the police station. What had happened was that the two escorts, finding themselves burdened with girls too much intoxicated to know what was happening to them, had opened the door of a tenement house, shoved them in and left them there. The girls had fallen immediately to sleep and one of the occupants of the house stumbling over them, had reported to the police and had them taken to the station. It was a hideous night for those girls, used only to the niceties and refinements of life.

When the next morning came, with its inevitable appearance at court, they pleaded not to be taken in the patrol wagon with the other prisoners and the matron secured the permission of the sergeant to take them to court herself in the car, and arranged for a private hearing before the judge. The circumstances related,

the judge let them off with some strong words of admonition. Then the matron took the girls to their home, where they found a mother almost frantic. The matron put in a plea for them and saved them the upbraiding that most parents would have poured forth for such an indiscretion. Now, every Christmas since the happening there comes to the station house from those two girls, a bit of their own handiwork, and now and then a letter from their mother, reiterating her appreciation for the saving of her girls.

#### Maggie a Regular Lodger.

With some of the prisoners the matrons become old friends, for they almost make the station house their regular dwelling place. One of Mrs. Cox's old-timers is an Irish woman, named Maggie, whom everybody in the station house knows. She has been a habitue of station houses for 15 years, and the matrons and sergeants get so they look for her and almost miss her when she doesn't come. She is one of the cheerful drinkers and always comes in with a swagger and a laugh. The matron will greet her with a sort of despairing smile: "Well, Maggie, are you back again?" "Sure, and ain't you glad to see me? I keep you alive, give you something to live for."

And she does keep things alive. Mrs. Cox admits. She sings her Irish

the chance, threatening dire consequences if she appeared before him again soon. The very next night Maggie was brought into the station house with her usual hilarity, but gorgeously arrayed. She made no apologies for her downfall, but explained that when she went from the station house the day before she had found a letter from her sister containing \$15. She took \$7 of it and bought a new skirt, a new shirt waist and an enormous brass chain; with the other \$8 she went to a saloon to come out minus the money and in the custody of a policeman. Once during one of her visits to the station Maggie grew despondent. She thought of her two daughters who are placed in a Catholic home, safe from her influence, and she began to brood. She got hold of a string and decided to choke herself with it. To make the thing more effective she called to Mrs. Cox to tell her what she was going to do. The matron was used to Maggie, however, and to threats of suicide, so she answered carelessly: "Go ahead, Maggie, you've no idea how quickly we would get you out of here; get you out much quicker dead than alive, because we don't want any dead ones around here." Whereupon Maggie burst into one of her peals of laughter and declared it was no use committing suicide in the face of such discouragement.

There are only a few that take the



songs at the top of her great Irish voice, and keeps everybody in the station awake with her song. She makes herself perfectly at home in the tiny cubby-hole of a cell and sinks into a sleep as peaceful as a child's when she has exhausted herself with singing. It takes a vigorous effort to make her get up in time for court.

#### Enlivens Station with Song.

Remonstrance with her is useless, the matrons have learned her long ago. Sometimes they ask her if she isn't ashamed to come so often to the station house, and she always makes the same answer. "No; the city's willing for me to stay here and I'll come as often as I like. It's much more comfortable than home. It's cleaner and I like the electric lights."

She has such a ready good humor and such a spirit of fun that in spite of her waywardness Maggie is rather a favorite in the station and with the judges. After one of her last visits to the police station Maggie pleaded penitence to the judge and promised to walk the straight and narrow path in the future if the judge would let her go. So the magistrate did give

world so cheerfully under the influence of drink. Many of the cases that come under the eye of the police matron are of women who have been led to the passion for drink to drown some sorrow, and many of them women used to better ways of living. One day a frail bit of a woman—a mere girl—was brought to the station. Her husband had got out a warrant for her and wanted to have her committed to some institution. Drink had made terrible ravages in the woman's appearance, and when the effects of the whisky began to wear off she sat in her cell clinging with her thin hands to the bars and begging pitifully for drink. Toward dawn the woman collapsed and a hurry call was sent to the hospital. The ambulance surgeon on his arrival had only time to kneel at her side and begin his work before death closed upon her.

#### Woman's Pitiful Story.

While the woman lay trembling in the cell during the night she had told her story to the woman outside the bars, of how the craving had grown upon her little by little until she lost

all power over herself. At 23 she was a hopeless wreck. The closing act of the little tragedy was when the mother came from her home in the country, near New York, and insisted on seeing the place where her girl had died. The matron begged and pleaded with her not to look at the cell; that it would be something she could never forget, but the mother demanded to see it, and as soon as she looked into the bare place, fell in a collapse, and an ambulance had to be called to care for her.

"The lady" was once a figure well known in all the police stations, but "the lady" is one of the figures that has passed, whose life hurried her to a pitiful end before she reached what should have been her prime. The matrons all called her "the lady," because even in her worst days she never looked anything but the lady, was always well dressed and never came to the police station without her well-fitting gloves carefully buttoned, though sometimes she was picked out of the gutter in an almost hopelessly deadened condition. Her story is one that might have been the thread of some of the stories one used to read in the Sunday school libraries, though it comes with much more force to hear the police matron who saw her in the last days of her degradation tell it.

She had spent her girlhood in the country at her father's home upon the Hudson, where they took city boarders in the summer time. The girl was as pretty as a picture, had been carefully reared and well educated. One summer there came the inevitable man from the city that won the heart of the country girl, and they were married and came to Brooklyn to live. All went as happy as a marriage bell for a while. There was a little girl baby after whose coming the young wife was not very strong, and the doctor ordered milk punches every day. The young woman began to like the punches and wanted two instead of one a day, then after a while she began to take the brandy without the milk and soon she found the habit fixed on her strongly. The husband bore with her and did everything that could be done, but things went from bad to worse until the habit fastened itself so that there was first a visit to the police station, and after the first a second and a third.

The woman, whose life had been guarded as carefully as any girl's could be, who had been used in her young days to take nothing stronger than milk or sweet cider, began to become used to the walls of a cell and to bow in abject slavery to the taste of whisky. Sometimes she would plead with the matron to go and intercede with her husband and promise better things, and many a time has Mrs. Cox gone with the plea. Always it was granted and the same result would follow and "the lady" would be back in the station house crazed with drink. The baby girl grew up into a beautiful young woman, who would come after dark to visit her mother in the cell and plead with her. It was like trying to check the north wind. The passion swept down everything in its pathway. One day Mrs. Cox was sent for to come to a consumptive home, and there she found "the lady" in the last stages of the disease. She wanted to say goodbye and to offer thanks for the little kindnesses of the old days.

#### Made Nursery of Station.

One day not long ago a 14-year-old girl brought in a dirty little baby and said the child was lost. The baby spent the afternoon peacefully sleeping on the big quilt the matrons keep for the purpose, and about five o'clock a man came in and asked the matron: "Have you got for me a baby?"

The matron assured him that she hoped it was for him, as she was anxious to turn the infant over to somebody. The baby was properly identified and the man started off with it, complacently, when the matron asked where his wife was that she had left the child uncalled for all afternoon. She had gone out, the man answered, and she had telephoned to him at his place of work over in Manhattan to call at the police station on his way home to get the babe. The man was told very plainly that the next time his wife wanted to go shopping she was not to send her baby to the police stations as a nursery.

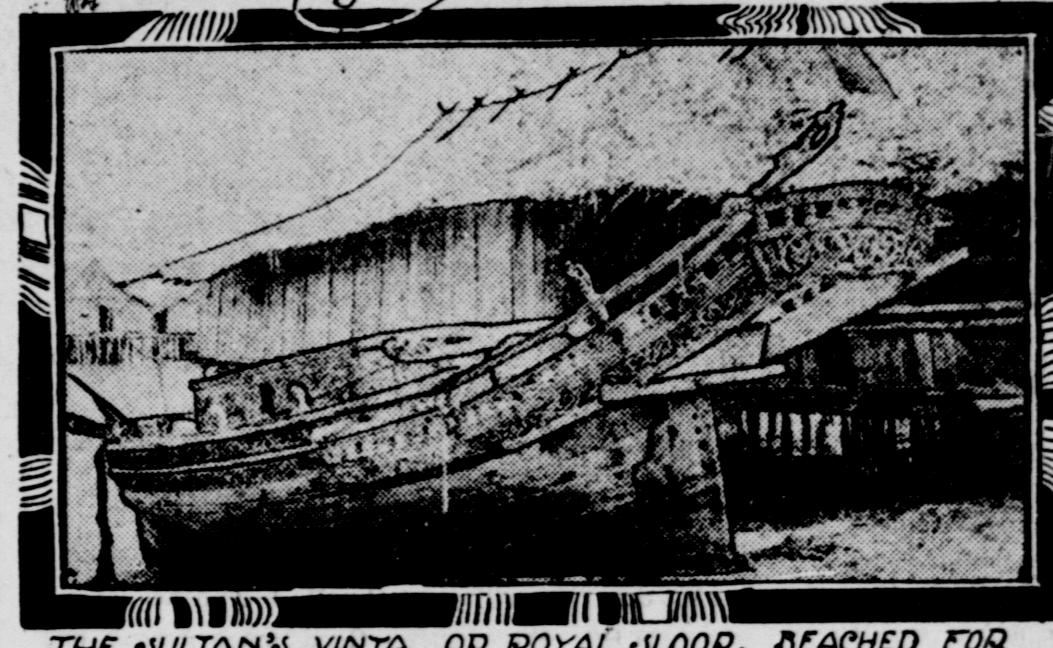
#### "Shoplifter" a Puzzle.

The shoplifter is often the puzzle to the matron of the Adams street station. They come in great numbers from the poor, shabby woman, who has stolen a few pairs of socks, or a little frock for her baby, whom she longs to have dressed like the babies of her well-to-do neighbors, to the woman of apparent wealth, who has secreted some seemingly-useless trifles. One woman, faultlessly gowned and of undoubted culture and good breeding, who offered \$500 not to be made to sleep in a cell had been arrested for taking three pairs of 69-cent gloves. She was indignant at her arrest, but she didn't deny the theft, merely offered to pay for the gloves. That was a case out of many such that Mrs. Boylan recalls from her experiences at the Adams street station, one of the things no one can explain. They call it kleptomania with the rich and thievery with the poor, who, at least, have the prick of necessity to lend palliation to their guilt.

These are the ordinary happenings in the life of the police matron. Their days and nights are a ceaseless round of watching the intoxicated, of standing by to keep the suicide from her intention, of dressing the woman with delirium tremens, who tears her clothes to shreds in the night, of hearing over and over the stories of wretchedness and misery and depravity.

# A ROYAL WEDDING IN MOROLAND

BY R.M. WOOLEY.



THE SULTAN'S VINTA, OR ROYAL SLOOP, BEACHED FOR REPAIRS

The United States is not without its royal families, regardless of what prohibitive measures congress and the constitution have provided. The conquests of 1898 brought us not only new dominions to administer, but among other things, a full quota of royalty as well.

The Island of Mindanao, America's furthermost frontier, is ruled and governed under the tutelage of American officials by blue-blooded families boasting as old and spotless an ancestral lineage as any dynasty in the far east. These families are Mohammedan in religion and decidedly oriental in custom, so much so that a comic opera writer would be in clover of operatic material could one but live to study the varied curiosities of the royalty of Moroland.

A great celebration took place in Mindanao recently. It was not when Mrs. Longworth, nee Roosevelt, visited the country and, according to rumor, was offered an opportunity of marriage into the royal household of the Moros by an over-zealous prince—a sort of charter membership as it were—nor was it when the Hon. William Jennings Bryan visited the island paradise and out of pure Moro hospitality and respect was made a full-fledged Datto, a rank next below that of prince.

Zambo, as the Americans say for short, was in festal attire, mirth and feasting for the popular Sultan of Mindanao, the ruler of Margosa Tubig, a principality not unlike Timbuctoo in a great many respects, on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess of Cottobato. It was a national affair in Margosa and the ceremony was consummated in full state honors. Especial interest was displayed by the people in this matrimonial event owing to the great wealth and rank of the princess who comes from one of the foremost families of the Sulu archipelago. The princess is the widow of the late Dato Uto, who greatly harassed the Spanish authorities in the old days of strife and turmoil, and she was much sought after by the leading Dattos and Sultans of the Moro provinces.

The wooing of the dashing Sultan of Magulndanao was finally looked upon with favor by the dusky princess and the wedding was to have taken place earlier in the year, but according to their mythology the date set was unpropitious, the fact having been made known to the royal councillors by a bird flying past the door of the sultanate, and going in the wrong direction. Mohammedans have their full share of superstition and are always prone to its fanciful dictates.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is the big man in social functions that he is in matters military, and in order that the sultan, who, by the way has always borne a friendly air toward Americans and American government, might attend his wedding in modern state, the general gave instructions that a launch be placed at his disposal to transport the bridal party from Cottobato to Zamboanga, the ancient capital of Moroland. From this it must be judged that the sultans are minus their methods of water transportation. They are the owners of many large and beautifully decorated canoes, carved from the most precious woods in the east. The canoes are propelled by slaves, some having as many as one hundred black, sleek oarsmen on occasions of state. But to be able to have a steam vessel of modern lines in attendance at a wedding was a thing not enjoyed at every marriage and because of this compliment alone the wedding will be one long remembered among the people. It was a proud prince that brought his bride aboard the tooting, flag-decked government launch.

At the ceremony the bride and groom appeared in full state robes and jewels, some of the latter of which would grace the personage of a more powerful peer. A wedding ceremony as performed by Moros takes place in a large embroidered marquee of rich and costly design, and is an affair which usually outshines marital celebrations in more advanced countries.

On one side of the ponderous, silent tent sits the bride enthroned on a cushion laden throne and with a cushion in front of her on which rests her hands. The finger nails are protected with long silver ferrules that at once suggest the garb of the wild tribes of South Africa, but Moro royalty, on the contrary, is far from being wild. It is rather enlightened in a great many ways and the pomp and pageantry with which they sometimes carry out their ceremonies is most attractive.

**Large Sum for Trademark.**  
The liquidator appointed by the French government to manage the property of the Carthusian monks sold by auction recently the trademark of the Grande Chartreuse, together with the right to reproduce the form of the bottle. The trademark realized \$125,000.  
**Opera's First Production.**  
Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," was sung for the first time in America at the Metropolitan opera house, January 2, 1886.

#### TRAINS RUN SLOWLY IN SPAIN.

**Traveler Must Be Content with Eighteen Miles an Hour.**

Spain does not facilitate the progress of the traveler. The tourist to that country must be rich in one thing which the average American signally lacks—plenty of time. In Spain there is no "staying over a train" to visit a cathedral or a gallery. The points of interest are widely scattered and a day's journey must be considered as any hindrance to an inspection, however cursory, of even one cathedral.

This difficulty in getting about is due largely to an execrable train service. The cars in the south of Spain are old-fashioned; the roadbeds are so badly made that the trains rock like a ship in a heavy sea. The engineers either cannot or will not drive the engines at any rate which an American would recognize as speed. Eighteen miles an hour is the Spanish idea of a lightning express; 15 is regarded as a working estimate that is good enough for ordinary purposes.

The Spanish have "all the time there is," and see no reason why they should imperil their lives and wreck their nerves by hurrying anywhere. It may be noted, however, that if the trains are slow they are sure, and for a train to be behind time practically is unknown. Women traveling alone, for instance, need not hesitate to take a train reaching a given point by ten at night through fear that it will not arrive until 11 or afterward. If the time table announces its arrival on time, that train will enter the station on the minute.

In this connection may be told the story of an American who asked his guide the distance between Madrid and San Sebastian, the chief watering place of Spain. It was the intention of the American to run up there for a few hours; the distance did not look great when studied on the map. "San Sebastian, señor? It is about 90 miles away," said the guide.

"Ah, a two hours' journey," said the American, having in mind the express trains between New York and Philadelphia, a similar distance.

The guide opened his eyes in surprise at such a mad idea.

"No, señor. If you leave Madrid at nine o'clock in the morning you will reach San Sebastian about ten o'clock in the evening. It is a day journey."

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WEATHER FORECAST:  
Tomorrow: Fair

# THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY  
ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906

TEMPERATURE TODAY:  
At 3 p. m., 86 degrees.

NUMBER 141

VOLUME 3

## BRYAN CHAMPIONS THE RIGHTS OF THE LABORER

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—W. J. Bryan was greeted by a large crowd upon his arrival here yesterday. Mr. Bryan and party were driven to the fair grounds, where Mr. Bryan said he was impressed during the last few months of his travels abroad with an idea in connection with labor.

"As I passed through the Orient," he said, "I found a great gap between those who stand at the top and those at the bottom of the social structure. I return to my home more than ever believing in the dignity of labor and the importance of cultivating a sentiment among the people which makes them respect more the man who toils than the one who idles in society. I trust we will never have in this country a leisure class, if by that we mean those with nothing to do. I cannot conceive a place in a well regulated society for men or women who have nothing to do."

Regarding shorter hours of labor, Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe in the eight hour day, and this is why: I believe the laboring man is justly entitled to it and society at large would be better if he had it. You cannot separate a man from society; you cannot deal with the question as one purely of class. Give the laboring man shorter hours and I believe forces will be put to work which will cause him to make the best of his time.

The rich man leaves his children a fortune. The laboring man who cannot hope for justice under any other government than that which believes in the inalienable right of man, can hope to leave his children a good government, which is better than any fortune. Recognize the laboring man not as a beast of burden, but as a human being."

### ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Indications are State Went Democratic by 30,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 3.—In the biennial election in Arkansas today for state and county officers partial returns received by the Arkansas Gazette tonight indicate that Congressman John S. Little, Democratic nominee for Governor, will have a majority of 50,000 over John L. Worthington, Republican. The vote for John G. Adams, prohibition nominee for Governor, may not exceed 3,000 and that for Dan Hogan, Socialist, will probably reach 2,000.

Estimated tonight are that, of the 135 members of the Senate and House, at least 125 will be Democrats. The Democratic State nominees other than for Governor had no opposition.

Get your cold drinks and confectionaries at Evan's neatly furnished ice cream parlor.

112-tf.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF ADA SCHOOL BOARD

At a special meeting of the school board this morning considerable business was transacted. The board decided that free school privileges would not be granted to anyone moving into the city after September 1, and to those owning property in the city and living outside the city limits. The rates of tuition to these people will be as follows: Scholars up to the 5th grade, \$1 per month, and from the 5th grade up, \$1.50 per month.

On account of the crowded condition of the North school the pupils of the 7th grade were ordered to report to the South school.

Classes in the low first were ordered to report only in the forenoon, while the classes in the high grade will be heard in the afternoons.

At the meeting the board accepted the resignation of Miss Villa Wilson, teacher of the first grade. It was with regret that the board acted upon the resignation, but Miss Wilson feeling that her health was being impaired, the board reluctantly accepted. Miss Lillie Reed was employed to fill the vacancy, after which several changes were made as to teachers and grades.

It is regretted that Miss Wilson was compelled to tender her resignation. She has been connected with the public schools ever since their inception. She

was a conscientious worker and was liked by both pupils and patrons. It is to be hoped that a season's rest will permit her to again resume her duties in the public schools of Ada.

### DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

District No. 104 Getting Ready for Delegate Election.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 4.—A convention of the Democrats of convention district No. 104 was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing in the district for the campaign. W. R. Belt of Wapanucka was chosen chairman and J. W. Grubbs of Mannsville secretary. A district central committee of one from each township was appointed to whom is instructed the conducting of the campaign.

The first Tuesday in October was fixed as the day for holding primaries throughout the district.

### New Hotel.

Mrs. S. E. Chapman recently leased the Commercial hotel building and has reopened it as a strictly first class hotel. The house has been thoroughly renovated from basement to garret, and patrons of the house will find home like treatment at all times. 140 ft.

At last the clouds are breaking and all Oklahoma sees the dawning of a new day, and the approach of justice that will free her from the chains of Republican misrule.

## AS THEY HEAR THE TRUTH THEY BECOME DEMOCRATS

Atoka, I. T., Sept. 4.—Governor Green McCurtain principal chief of the Choctaw nation, and Hon. E. J. Giddings of Oklahoma City, addressed an audience here Saturday conservatively estimated at two thousand people. Many full blood Choctaw Indians were present.

Gov. McCurtain spoke in his native tongue to the Indians, holding their undivided attention for over an hour and a half. He said the Republican party was the lying party, explained the many iniquitous measures fastened upon the Indians by Republican administrations and called attention to the fact that the only decent treatment that the Indians had received since 1865 was at the hands of a Democratic administration.

Indians from all over this part of the country came to hear Governor McCurtain and many of them said that they did not intend to make up their minds upon political questions until they had heard their chief. At the conclusion of his address many of them announced that they were democrats, because they

believed in Governor McCurtain and they believed that what he was saying was the truth.

Hon. E. J. Giddings of Oklahoma City spoke for some time upon the Indian question. This address was interpreted to the Indians. Mr. Giddings called attention to the fact that one prominent Republican in Oklahoma had said that the Indians and negroes should go to school together and as far as this Republican was concerned he would just as soon have his children go to school with a negro as an Indian.

Mr. Giddings took up national questions and advocated numerous measures that in his judgment should be incorporated in the constitution. His remarks were listened to attentively and at the conclusion he received a storm of applause.

The meeting was a pronounced success and even some Republicans said that Governor McCurtain's address had so convinced the Indians that there was no hope of carrying the constitutional convention for the Republicans. Democrats here are organized and enthusiastic.

tained from the holding of a corn carnival, cannot be doubted. It will be remembered that three years ago, the prize for the best exhibition of corn at the St. Louis World's Fair, was given to Oklahoma, as a result of the holding of a territorial fair, the movement towards which was started by George E. Gardner of this city, who has again shown a commendable spirit of pride in his home state and city, by again urging that a carnival or corn show be held here. The corn which receives the first prize at the coming corn carnival will be entertained in the list for prizes at the Jamestown exhibition next year.

### Lost

On Main street or Broadway Friday morning, two \$5.00 bills. Finder will please return one to the News office and keep the other as a reward. 138-tf

K. C.—Keep clean. 136-tf

## NEGRO WON THE FIGHT ON THE DANE'S FOUL

Arena, Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 4.—Battling Nelson deliberately fouled Joe Gans in the forty-second round of the best and longest fight seen in Nevada, or on the Pacific slope, in many years. Both men were tired when the fight ended, but Gans was apparently the stronger. He was away ahead on points and had smashed and cut Nelson all through the fight without being badly hurt himself.

Shortly after the forty-second round began the men were in their usual clinch. Nelson had his head on Gans's shoulder and his arm down. Several times he hit Gans below the belt, apparently feeling for a vital spot. At last he drew back his right arm and hit Gans a vicious blow square on the groin. The negro sank to his knees and rolled over on his back.

Referee Siler without a moments hesitation, ordered Nelson to his corner and awarded the fight to Gans on a foul. Siler's decision received almost unanimous approval. The foul was so

obvious that not even men who had bet on Nelson could say that it had not been committed. All through the long contest Nelson had employed rough tactics. He repeatedly butted Gans and had to have his head hauled away by the referee.

Referee Siler stated to the Associated Press that while he would not say that the foul was intentional there was no doubt but that it had been committed. Nelson, he said, had used his usual tactics all through the fight and, while he knew that Nelson was butting whenever he had an opportunity, he did not disqualify him for the reason that because he saw that it was not hurting Gans and, as no other Referee had ever disqualified Nelson for doing the same thing, he did not feel like doing it. Besides, the people were there to see the fight and he did not want to disappoint them.

Siler was loudly cheered as he left the ring, as was Gans, who was carried to his dressing room. Nelson and his seconds were hissed as they departed.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 4.—A corn carnival, equaling in importance to the new state, and bidding fair to be as large as either the Atchison, Kan., or Sioux City, Ia., corn carnivals of worldwide reputation, will be held in this city during the latter part of the fall or early winter.

Interest in the proposed carnival has been aroused by the business men, tallers and jobbers of the city, who know the importance and the splendid results that will follow the holding of such a fair or carnival to the city as well as the new state.

One hundred prizes will be offered. Eight or ten prizes will be offered on each kind of corn submitted and on exhibition. Every county and recording district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be invited to send exhibits. The commercial clubs and business men's organizations will be invited to send samples of the best corn grown in their vicinity.

That splendid results may be ob-

## OKLAHOMA CITY WILL HOLD BIG CORN CARNIVAL

### U. C. V. DIVISION STAFF.

General Jordan Announces Appointment for New Year.

Major General John W. Jordan, commander of Indian Territory Division U. C. V., has recently made announcement of his official staff for the year, which is as follows:

Col. Z. T. Serner, adjutant general and chief of staff, Durant.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Golledge, assistant adjutant general, Ardmore.

Col. Thomas D. Bard, quartermaster general, Chelsea.

Lieut. Col. Webb Vann, assistant quartermaster general, Pryor Creek.

Col. Joseph C. Ijams, commissary general, Marietta.

Lieut. Col. S. Barbee, assistant commissary general, Wagoner.

Col. Sam J. McAlester, judge advocate general.

Lieut. Col. Sam H. Hargis, assistant judge advocate general, Ada.

Col. F. J. Barrett, inspector general, Vinita.

Col. W. R. Wood, chief of artillery, Ardmore.

Col. N. B. Moore, chief of ordnance, Haskell.

Col. Charles Harris, surgeon general, Muskogee.

Col. Theodore F. Brewer, chaplain general, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Treadwell, assistant chaplain general, McAlester.

Lieut. Col. John West, color bearer, Muskogee.

AIDS DE CAMP.

Lieut. Col. Skeen, historian, Wapanucka.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Furman, Ada.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Poe, Tulsa.

Lieut. Col. Francis Fite, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. William D. Wisdom, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. Coney Murphy, Coweta.

Lieut. Col. Lee Jordan, Vera.

Col. Eva K. Colman, Ft. Gibson.

Major Virginia Lindsey, Chouteau.

Major Clara Serner, Durant.

Major Leila McClellan, Claremore.

Major Julia Cabler, Durant.

Major Floy Muller, Durant.

Major Elsie Fisher, McAlester.

Major Emma Black, Marietta.

Major Dixie Jordan, Cleveland, Ok.

### CHICKASAW SOLONS.

Legislature Convenes and Organizes at Tishomingo.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 4.—Chickasaw Legislature convened here yesterday and effected an organization. Thomas Short of Kemp, was elected sergeant at arms of the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ben Collins. The message of Gov. Johnston will probably be transmitted to the Legislature today.

### Perseverance Wins.

The manager of a St. Louis wholesale house told a good story at a recent salesmen's dinner to illustrate the value of perseverance. An optimistic frog and a pessimistic frog, he said, fell into a pail of milk, and both were in danger of being drowned. Very soon the pessimistic frog gave up the ghost and sank to the bottom, while the optimist kept swimming round. He became very tired and was tempted to give up the struggle, but swam on, and on, and on. And eventually he found himself on a pat of butter! — Hopgoods Opportunities.

## Ramsey's Drug Store

For School Supplies, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Syringes, Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Rubber Gloves, Pocket Books, Purse, Paints and Oils, Gloss, Putty, Agents for Eureka Springs Water, Eastman's Kodaks and Kodak Supplies, Phonographs and Gold Moulded Records.

## G. M. Ramsey, Druggist

(Successor to Clark Drng Co.)

## OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain, and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank  
Capital and Surplus, \$38,500.  
Ada, Ind. Ter



# Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER  
M. D. STINER, BUSINESS MGR.  
Entered as second-class mail matter March 26,  
1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Terri-  
tory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1893.

Advertising rates on application

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Demo-  
cratic county primary election.

For Sheriff  
**(ROBERT NESTER)**  
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT  
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL  
MART WALSH  
JAMES D. GAAR  
J. D. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk  
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS  
W. S. (SAM) KERR  
H. WOODARD

For County Treasurer  
J. C. CATES

For County Tax Assessor  
C. C. HARGIS  
W. H. NETTLES

Subject to the action of the Demo-  
cratic district primary.

For Delegate to the Constitutional  
Convention  
**J. R. LAWRENCE**  
CARLTON WEAVER

## FARMERS' INDEPENDENCE.

There is encouragement for the cotton farmer in the last number of Dunn's Review. It indicates the more sagacious ones of the commercial world are taking note of the growing independence of the farmer. The following is an excerpt from Dunn's last review of the cotton market:

"The surprising feature was the unanimity with which speculators seemed to decide that conditions warranted lower prices, notwithstanding some adverse crop reports that provided moderate support and the noticeable improvement in the primary markets for cotton goods. The short account have to reckon with only fair contract stocks and a prosperity throughout the South that fixes the long point, for the early crop months at least, wherever planters are content to dispose of their crop. It is certain that the percentage of mortgaged cotton this year is less than ever before and even the factors who have made advances are in a position to hold. Consequently, it is difficult to locate the position at which the staple may be considered logically entitled to sell. Manufacturers are taking of eight cent cotton but they are compelled to acknowledge the power of the planter. Of course, a ty artificial position must sooner or later give way to natural laws, but large fortunes may be lost in the meantime by those who stubbornly refuse to see the trend of affairs."

This delegate districts all around us a encircling organization for the success of Democracy in the approaching delegational election. Is it not time the Democrats of our district, No. 87, were getting together for thorough organization? The time is short, remember.

### Fine Corn, But Wormy Cotton.

A. A. Walker brought into the News office Tuesday a sample of some fine corn he has raised this year out near the new cemetery. The grains average over three-fourths of an inch in length. It is a white corn with slender cob.

Also Mr. Walker exhibited a cotton boll whose center was eaten up by a worm. The worms depredating on his crop are not the regular boll worm, he says, but are a long green kind, more like a corn worm. Unless the pests let up at once there will not be more than one-fifth of a cotton crop on some places he has inspected, says Mr. Walker.

### Republicans Meet.

A meeting of the Republican county committee was held Monday at 2 o'clock at the courthouse. A good attendance and much interest was shown. There were several resolutions adopted, the same which were adopted by the South McAlester executive committee.

October 4th was the day set for selecting delegates to the district convention to be held October 9.

Among the visiting delegates were: Mr. Robbins, J. R. Skinner, H. A. Kroker, W. T. Meadows, of Francis; E. O. Old, of Hickory, W. A. J. Smith, of Roff; J. M. Van Winkle, of Pontotoc; W. W. Sharpless, W. E. Little, of Stonewall; J. W. Wilkinson, of Delta, and P. H. Hattox, of Fitzhugh.

### Doctors at Francis.

The doctors of the 16th District to the number of about fifteen met at Francis, Monday, An, interesting meeting was held. The visiting physicians were royally entertained at the Harvey House by the local doctors of Francis. The next meeting will be held in this city in the near future.

## AMERICAN DRUMMERS

ARE AT FAULT WHEN THEY GO TO SCOTLAND.

Seem for Some Reason to Make a Bad Impression Among the Scottish People—Some Instances.

United States Consul Fleming, at Edinburgh, explains the reasons for the numerous failures of foreign commercial travelers to effect satisfactory trade results in Scotland. He thinks it is due to unwarranted carelessness in ignoring certain fundamental rules that obtain with Scottish merchants.

"It has been my observation," he writes, "that the average commercial traveler on his first trip to Scotland makes a bad start. It is within bounds to say that six out of every ten American sales agents who have come to this country have not sold enough goods in three months to cover the amount of their expenses for that period. The principal cause for their failure is the false assumption that quality of goods and fairness of price and of general terms are assured bring success. After a time—in some instances a long time—they discover that the foremost requirement is the exercise of prudent caution in taking the initial step toward getting into with business concerns.

"In large as well as small Scottish firms and stock companies the management, as a rule, is in the hands of operators. As to companies (including cooperative and all other societies engaged in business) division of authority is scarcely seen here than in the United States. Each has a single head and subordinates have nothing to do with the affairs of the company except to obey the instructions of their chief.

"Take the case of a department store. The so-called head of a department is merely the principal salesman in the branch of the business. He does not purchase for the firm or company, nor is he authorized to act or speak for the firm in matters outside of his duty as principal salesman. These facts are supported by the terms of contracts to be universally known in state circles and if a commercial traveler calls on the head of a department or invites him, letter to see goods in a hotel saloon room instead of going directly to the general manager upon his subsequent introduction to the latter he finds himself handicapped by his mistake—a mistake which he may regard as trivial which may create a prejudice against him that will be hard to overcome.

"In the Scottish business world customs which are unwritten laws, drawn from those of America, and of some other countries and it is highly important that a sales agent take care to gain the difference. If he does not right better, at home experienced traveling salesmen American, French and English, in great numbers, are in the personal element in business now instances have come under my notice. A German commercial traveler, the hardware trade when he first visited Edinburgh devoted several days' work of gaining an accurate knowledge of the men having charge of the stores on the list which he brought with him. A Russian sales agent in the trade once informed me that he spent most as much time in acquainting himself with the personnel of firms in the cities and towns of Scotland as in afterword placing his goods before the authorized buyers for the various houses.

"An American representative of a well-known machine manufacturing firm said that his capital mistake was in muddling his business from the start; not taking time to get full information as to the names, positions and characteristics of the managers of firms and corporations. Three or four months' experience gave him useful lessons, an after that he was remarkably successful.

"To call for the 'manager' of the company is a mistake. It is a mistake to enter the business house of 'Joe Smith & Co' and ask for 'Mr. Jones' or 'Mr. Smith.' They may have been dead for 50 years, and nobody of their name is connected with the firm since."

To lay one business before a subordinate is in most cases a grievous mistake. Mr. Fleming says that it is a service that can't be given to their stay in Scotland expensive rather than profitable to their employers.

### City-Bred Children.

A London scientist says that life in a metropolis makes young children sharp but not clever; that it often destroys their chance of ever being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally; it makes them superficial, alert, but not observant, excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm, they are apt to grow blasé, tickle, discontented; they see more things than the country-bred child, but not such interesting things, and they do not properly see anything, for they have neither the time nor capacity to get at the root of all the bewildering objects that crowd themselves into their little lives.

### Big Bag.

Eva—Catherine used to be quite a scold.  
Edu—Ah, indeed! Did she ever bag any big game?  
I should say no. Her husband weighs 315 pounds.—Chicago Daily News.

## AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

Their Merit Recognized and Reward ed Earlier Than in This Country.

Once more an American artist's picture holds the place of honor at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Sargent had attained that honor; now it is Abbey's turn, with a picture distinctly American in subject, representing Columbus landing in the new world. Several other well-known American artists figure among the honorable exhibitors. In the two annual picture shows now open in Paris, the same fact is true, reported the New York World.

American artists frequently complain, as do singers and musicians, that the surest way to distinction abroad is recognition abroad. The present implies that merit is not so readily accepted here as merit as it is in France and England.

The distinction attained by Sargent in London has done more than all his early successors in this country to assure his pre-eminence. The same may be said to be true of Abbey, although fame came to him easily as an illustrator. Something may be due to the circumstance that for years both have done most of their work abroad. Beyond a doubt, however, art is played far more hospitably in Paris and London than in New York. We have yet no art exhibitions that occupy so large a place in popular life as the regular shows of the two foreign capitals.

It is noteworthy also that more contemporary American artists have room in the Luxembourg museum, where living painters must await admittance to the Louvre, than in our own Metropolitan. The Paris list counts about 25, among them Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Alexander Harbinson, Henry Mosler, Walter MacEwan, Gari Melchers, Miss Cassatt, Edwin L. Weeks and M. O. Tanner.

Under the old management American artists were treated with suspicion at the Metropolitan. It was sometimes difficult to get their works through the museum's doors even as gifts.

Fortunately, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American collection. Mr. George A. Hearst has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

## TURKEY WITH WOODEN LEG

Tale of a Gobbler That Smacks Somewhat of the Munchausen

Flavor

In most communities there are certain persons who possess peculiar characteristics, habits and beliefs, and this is true of the long shore sportsman of the old Mother State as of persons dwelling elsewhere, says Forrest and Stream.

Many of the old time sportsmen still carry and use their muzzle loading guns, which cannot be displaced by more modern arms. They usually manage to bag a good many birds and other game, and this is chiefly due to their knowledge of the habits of the game. They seldom go out without finding something.

A story is told of one gunner who if any of the shot should fall from his hands while loading his gun will at once return home and make no further effort to hunt that day, believing as he says, that those lost were his luck shot, and it would be useless for him to continue the hunt.

Another, whom I will call here Capt. Pete, is a sailor and all round sportsman. He loves to tell of his adventures with his dogs and gun, and is seldom seen without them. He tells many stories about the accuracy of Sweet Lips, his gun, and declares he can beat any man "a-shootin' for a turkey in the United States of Virginia."

On the occasion of a turkey hunt near the Rappahannock river Capt.

Pete claims to have shot a 40-pound wild turkey, for which he was offered \$4 cash. The gray whiskers on the turkey's breast were 18 inches long, and he had one wooden leg. Here Capt. Pete gives a laugh that could be heard a half mile away. "Sir, he was the biggest turkey I ever saw. There were 18 fellows in the bunch of us, and four others besides, and all ate a sumptuous meal from one-half of his breast."

Uncle Pete says he cannot account for that one wooden leg unless that turkey had been previously owned by some one as a pet wild turkey.

### Natural Arm Chair.

A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the ginkgo tree, which have grown into the fibers of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way it was cut from the ground, dried and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3 feet 4 inches high, 25 inches wide and weighs over 100 pounds.

### Miner in a Coal Mine.

Lord Northcote, governor general of Australia, was entertained to a banquet in a coal mine at Newcastle, New South Wales. The banqueting hall was 800 feet below the surface.

### No Student of Shakespeare.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare.

"Edna—Ah, indeed! Did she ever bag any big game?"

"I should say no. Her husband weighs 315 pounds.—Chicago Daily News.

## MIGRATION OF WILD GESE

How the Old Leader of a flock of Geese and Starts on His Journey.

At the end of March or during the first week in April all the gray geese in the Outer Hebrides collect in one place before taking their departure for their nesting haunts within the Arctic circle.

To estimate their numbers is impossible, and to behold this vast company of geese as one of the sights of a lifetime. The vast host of birds stands packed together in a huge phalanx till the king of the greylags starts the flight. As the old leader ascends a hundred thousand voices salute him, but none stir till from overhead he gives the call for his subjects to follow him.

Some fifty birds rise in the air and follow him, and as they go gradually assume the wedge-like formation, with three single birds in a string at the apex of the triangle, and in a few minutes are out of sight. When they have been fairly started the king returns, and after a few minutes rest he rises into the air again, and the same process is gone through before he leads off another batch.

Again he ascends, remains until all are gone but 200 old veterans, which rise to meet him in the air as he returns back to them. Then, with their sovereign at their head, these also wing their way toward the pole not to return until the following October.

## MEASURING DEPTH OF AIR

Atmospheric Envelope of Earth Determined by Interpreting Scientific Observation.

One hundred and 31 miles is the height of the atmosphere as measured by Prof. T. J. See, who determines the thickness of the air envelope by noting the difference between the time of sunset and the complete disappearance of blue from the sky. The moment at which the blue changes into black can be observed quite easily with approximate certainty by the naked eye when the air is clear; and by trigonometry may be ascertained the distance below the horizon of the sun at the moment of change. By this means may be calculated the height of the smallest illuminated particles of oxygen and nitrogen which give to the sky its blueness of tint by the reflection of the smallest wave lengths of the sun's light. The instant of change from blue to black is possibly a difficult of exact observation, but the method is not more doubtful than that based in the observation of shooting stars. The shooting star method gives a result not greatly differing from the vanishing blue method. The former gives the height of the atmosphere at 108 miles.

Excavating Ancient Theatre.

Verona, in Italy, is now completing the excavation of its Roman theater, a work which began in 1834. It is built in a semicircle. It dates from the time of Augustus Caesar and was lavishly decorated with marbles from Greece, Africa and Asia. The theater was formed of huge steps of granite, all of which were rows of private boxes, one of which stands in its original position, in excellent preservation and with the name of the owner carved on it. Above the tiers of private boxes rose the places where the nobility were seated and from where they looked down on to the stage or aways to the water jugs on the river.

### Physiological Facts.

A person's eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest vibration of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In 54 cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.

### Not Likely

A tough kid strolled into a downtown drug store. His attire of patched clothing and a huge cigar excited some remarks from the three partners of the store who were engaged in conversation at the time the boy made his entry. In response to an inquiry from the clerk relative to what he wanted, the boy said: "Give me a half dozen quinine pills." Taking six pills from a near-by bottle, the clerk asked if he should put them in a box. "Hully gee," broke in the boy, "youse didn't think I was going to roll 'em home, did you?"

### Sultan Fond of Canaries.

The sultan of Turkey has a great collection of canaries. He chooses them by the length of time they sing without stopping. Recently he paid a high price for an English canary, which sang without a stop for 20 minutes by the sultan's watch.

### Most of Them Come Here.

Figures for 1904 show that 470,962 emigrants left Italy, those for 1905, which will soon be published by the ministry of the interior, reveal the exodus of 716,340 persons, a number never reached by any other country in the world.—Milan Secolo.

### Managed Better in France.

In France the government requires the railroads to carry members of the chamber free and then deducts a sum equivalent to mileage from the salaries of the statesmen. This is one of those things they do better in France.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## MASON DRUG COMPANY

Has Resumed Business at the Same Old Stand

Clean, Pure, Up-to-date Stock. Utmost Care Given to Pre-  
scriptions. The Public's Patronage is Cordially Solicited.

## THE O. B. WEAVER FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

Invites a share of your insurance patronage. It represents the strongest company in the world, and the many others represented are just as good. These companies all made a leading showing in the prompt payment of their fire losses. Correct rates assured.

## R. O. WHEELER, MANAGER

## PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

**Allen Livery Barn**

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Office at Ice Plant

## LOANS

On Dead Claims, intermarried Bur-  
plus and where Restrictions Are Re-  
moved. Improved City Property or to  
build

## LOCAL NEWS

Phone 70 for anything in Heinz goods. 133-tf.  
Jas. M. Walsh sells for cash only. 133-tf  
C. C. Smith went to Roff on business this morning.  
We guarantee our Cupid flour. No. 17. Walsh. 95-tf  
S. E. Cooley, of Center, was a visitor in Ada today.  
M. V. Pewitt, was a business visitor to Francis today.

Heinz pure cider vinegar 10c Qt. Phone 70. 133-tf  
E. L. Steed was a business visitor in Tupelo today.

Walsh handles the White Swan canned goods. Phone 17. 95-tf  
Miss Orla Wilson came over from Francis this morning.

Heinz sweet or sour pickles 10c doz. Phone 70. 133-tf  
A. L. Nettles was transacting business in Konawa today.

Chas McMillan of Harrison, Ark. is visiting his uncle Dr. McMillan.

Money saved by buying of Jas. M. Walsh, spot cash to all. Phone 70. 129tf

J. H. Dorland is very low and it is feared cannot survive many hours. Try the cash system and see what you save. Phone 70. 133-tf  
My motto, "First-class work or no pay." K. C. 136 tf  
Attorney H. P. McGuire, of Sulphur, was in the city today on business.

Smoke Cinco. Sold at Smoke House. 135 10t

G. C. Wimbish is attending the soda fountain at Ramsey's drug store.

Smoke Cinco. Sold at Smoke House. 135 10t

Mrs. V. A. Russell, of Francis, was a business visitor in Ada today.

Cupid flour at No. 17. Guaranteed the best. 95-tf

R. C. Couch went to Sasakwa this morning to attend the big picnic there.

Cupid flour, best on earth at Walsh's No. 17. 95-tf

Jesse Price, son of James Price, is sick at Mr. Sheppard's in North Ada.

If you want the White Swan canned goods, phone us. M. L. Walsh. 95-tf

Dr. Redwine, of Guerdie, is in our city looking after some court matters.

Better have that overcoat cleaned at the K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

Mrs. King and son have gone to Muskogee, where the boy will enter school.

J. W. Taylor went to Wetumka this morning on a several days' business trip.

A 10x16 portrait given with every dozen of the best photographs.—P. K. Smith. 126-tf

Mrs. H. M. Furman entertained a few of her lady friends this afternoon at whist.

George and John Davis east of town have been very sick the past week, but are improving.

F. Wolverton an insurance man of Oklahoma City was a business visitor in our city today.

(Mrs. Dr. Brownell went to Ardmore this morning for a few days' visit with her mother and sister.

M. L. Walsh will furnish you with the White Swan brand. Phone 17. 95-tf

Mr. Odom, of the firm of Odom & Son, of Blackburn, was a business visitor in our city today.

Ladies' skirts and jackets cleaned, dyed and pressed at K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

Mrs. O. E. Cannon and baby returned from a several weeks visit with relatives in Texas.

Charlie Long, a prominent merchant and Democrat of Midland, was in Ada on business this morning.

Don't throw your old clothes away; have them made to look like new by Berry, at K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

## Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children . . .

**CHAPMAN**  
The Shoe Man.

## News' Name Election.

### Official Ticket

Should the Name of Ada be Changed? .....  
Assuming a Change, What Name do You Prefer? .....  
[Signature] .....  
[Street Address] .....

### Cotton Markets.

Furnished by F. W. Bohanna; Ada Nat'l Bank Building.  
New York— Opening Close  
October ..... 8.86 ..... 9.96-97  
January ..... 9.14-18 ..... 9.25-26  
Spots 10 points up at 9.00

New Orleans—  
October ..... 9.05 ..... 9.13-14  
January ..... 9.11 ..... 9.22-23  
Spots unchanged 9.8-16

Sept. 4, 1906

### BUSY DAY IN COURT.

#### Commissioner Winn Disposes of a Heavy Docket.

Monday was a busy day in the United States commissioner's court, and, as seen below, not a criminal case appeared on the docket:

Mound City Duck and Rubber Co. vs. Frisco Mercantile Co., judgment rendered on pleadings for plaintiff to the amount of \$203.56.

Ross-Rorer vs. S. T. Williams, continued until October 1.

Platter Grocery Co. vs. Mason Drug Co., dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Selz-Schwabb Co. vs. Frisco Mercantile Co., judgment rendered plaintiff to the amount of \$248.85.

R. M. McConnell vs. P. Duncan Co., continued.

Geo. B. Scott vs. Wm. Keel and P. Duffy, verdict for plaintiff to the amount of \$110.75.

Hamilton-Carhart Manufacturing Co. vs. Frisco Mercantile Co., judgment rendered plaintiff for \$58.20.

S. J. Martin vs. John and Wm. Cloud, continued to September 11.

J. H. Payne and Farmers' Trust Co. vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co., dismissed without prejudice on either side.

The Penny Loan and Trust Co. vs. W. J. Baugh, continued by agreement until October 1.

M. L. Walsh vs. Myrtle Harris, continued to September 11.

T. B. Rebman, vs. J. S. Ray, judgment for plaintiff of \$25.

Pat Hughes vs. Canadian Valley Construction Co. et al., judgment for plaintiff rendered of \$43.10.

### Married,

Monday, September 8, 1906, at the home of the bride's parents, McGee, I. T., Miss Dovie Farris to Capt. W. W. Hyden.

After the ceremony the couple drove to Ada and this morning boarded the train for Galveston, at which place

they will visit for a week or ten days.

The bride is one of the best known

ladies of the McGee-Center neighborhoods, having taught very successful

terms of school at both places. She is

exceedingly well educated, highly ac-

complished, an excellent conversa-

tionalist, and Capt. Hyden is to be con-

gratulated upon his securing such an

excellent helpmate.

As for the Captain, the News has

known him personally for some years.

He is one of the most successful mer-

chants of McGee: is a gentleman of

mature judgment and his word is as

good as his bond. At the breaking out

of the war he enlisted with Quantrell

and served his cause with unflinching

bravery and distinction. At its close

he settled down to a life of toil and

yoemanry, and his labors have been re-

warded. He is popular, not only in his

immediate neighborhood, but over the

entire Chickasaw country. As evidence

of this fact he was, at the 1905 re-

union of the Chickasaw Brigade, U. C.

V., elected its commander and served

his comrades with credit and honor.

The News extends to Capt. Hyden

and his estimable wife the best wishes

for the future and a happy and pros-

perous journey over life's sea.

The Trip to Hawaii.

The illustrated lecture given at the

Christian church Monday evening by

Judge C. A. Galbraith, for the benefit

of the Christian Aid, was interesting

from the beginning to the close. Sel-

dome have our people had the opportu-

nity of hearing a lecture more enter-

taining and fascinating as this one. Mr.

Galbraith, having resided some time on

the island, had the advantage of col-

lecting some very rare pictures and of

studying the subject thoroughly. Some

150 views were shown of the natives,

their costumes, homes, cities, hamlets,

places of worship, occupations and mode

of living.

For nearly two hours the house was

enraptured with the views. The pic-

tures were plain, and every detail was

brought out. The ladies received nearly

\$25 as net proceeds and are duly grate-

ful to Mr. Galbraith for his services in

the entertainment.

### New Hotel Opened.

Monday the Chapman House, at the

Commercial hotel location, opened its

doors to the public. The house has

been scrupulously renovated and not a

vestige of the former house remains.

Mrs. S. E. Chapman, the proprietress,

is an experienced hostess and takes a

just pride in making her guests feel at

home at all times. The rooms are

light, airy, neat and clean, while the

table is supplied with all the delicacies

of the seasons yield. Mrs. Chapman

will make the Chapman House famous

for hospitality and home-like treatment.

The News bespeaks for the new house

a liberal patronage.

Rev. Harrell Accepts.

W. H. Braley, clerk of the First

Baptist church, is in receipt of a

telegram from Rev. T. B. Harrell ac-

cepting the pastorate of the church in

Ada, his duties to begin Oct. 1.

Rev. Harrell is a strong man, a

deep reasoner and a fearless fighter

for the right and Ada is to be con-

gratulated upon securing him and his

excellent family as citizens.

## Cotton Markets.

Furnished by F. W. Bohanna; Ada Nat'l Bank Building.  
New York— Opening Close  
October ..... 8.86 ..... 9.96-97  
January ..... 9.14-18 ..... 9.25-26  
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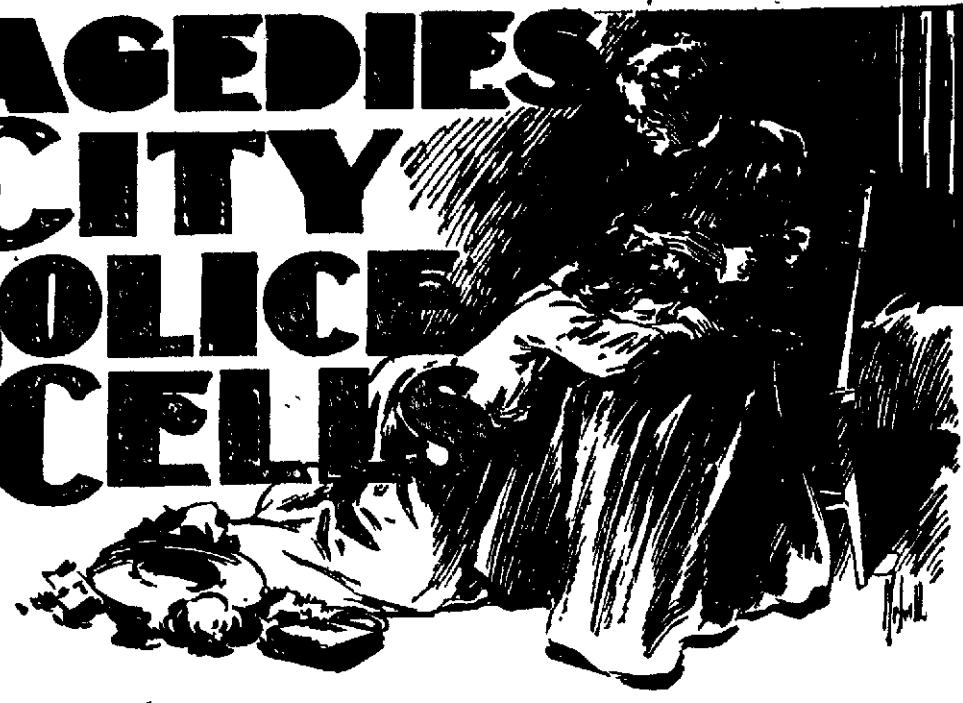
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Geo. B. Scott vs. Wm. Keel and P. Duffy, verdict

# TRAGEDIES IN CITY POLICE CELLS



**Brooklyn.**—It was a quiet day in the police station. Brownsville was behaving itself and the matron of the station had a whole hour to talk, with only one interruption to wipe the tears from the eyes of a small, dirty boy, induce him to tell the address of his home and send him on his way under the guidance of a big, strong bluecoat. And the matron, when she talks, has a few things to tell. In fact, Mrs. Cox says, with her good Irish chuckle, that she thinks she will write a book of her experiences to make her rich after she retires from the job of matron. The "boys" have suggested it to her. The "boys" are the bluecoats, every one of whom in Brooklyn, knows Mrs. Cox and has a joke for her or a word of gaging when he meets her.

## Duties of a Police Matron.

Intoxication is the usual charge upon which the woman prisoner is committed, with occasional charges of theft, of assault, an attempted suicide and now and then a woman whose hands have committed some bigger crime, homicide or infanticide. Whatever the charge, they all pass through the station house on their way to the jail or the penitentiary, and the matron has them in her care. She gets them fresh from their misdemeanors and with the stain of their crimes new upon them. She is the first and often the only ministering angel they know, for it is to the task of ministering that most of the matrons, womenlike, give themselves, with more heartiness than to the technical tasks of their office.

As I sat in the comfortable little apartment of the matron, flooded with morning sunshine, each of the homely objects in the room, and even the pictures on the walls, seemed to have something to whisper of the stories that have been told in those rooms, of the depravity they have looked upon, of the pitiable wrecks of womanhood they have seen pass through this room to the iron-barred cells beyond. Of some of these crippled creatures and their stories the matron told me. Fourteen years of the life has not calloused her sensibilities but, instead, sharpened her sympathies, and for all the endless stream that comes her way she can listen to each of their stories, pity them and hold out a hand to help if they have not gone too far to be beyond helping. Sometimes the judicious, quick intercession of the matron can do a great deal to check a young offender in the downward course; at any rate, a kind word never hurts even the most lowly.

## Young Girls Saved.

One night two young girls were brought into the station house for intoxication, fresh, dainty girls, dressed in the finest of evening gowns, covered with long coats. It was New Year's eve and a bitter cold night. The matron was used to the unusual, but the presence of girls such as these in her lodging house made her stop and wonder. It was only a little while before the sleep of intoxication wore off and the girls woke to the realization of their surroundings and the horror of it. Finally, they were calm enough to tell the matron how it all happened. They had been over to Manhattan to a dance with two boy friends. It was so icy cold that the escorts suggested before they crossed the bridge to take something to warm them, and they stopped in a cafe and drank what the men ordered for them. Unused to taking stimulants, as soon as they struck the cold air out of doors the drinks went to their heads and they knew very little else of what happened until they waked to find themselves in the police station. What had happened was that the two escorts, finding themselves burdened with girls too much intoxicated to know what was happening to them, had opened the door of a tenement house, shoved them in and left them there. The girls had fallen immediately to sleep and one of the occupants of the house stumbling over them, had reported to the police and had them taken to the station. It was a hideous night for those girls, used only to the niceties and refinements of life.

When the next morning came, with its inevitable appearance at court, they pleaded not to be taken in the patrol wagon with the other prisoners and the matron secured the permission of the sergeant to take them to court herself in the car, and arranged for a private hearing before the judge. The circumstances related,

the judge let them off with some strong words of admonition. Then the matron took the girls to their home, where they found a mother almost frantic. The matron put in a plea for them and saved them the upbraiding that most parents would have poured forth for such an indiscretion.

Now, every Christmas since the happening there comes to the station a gift from those two girls, a bit of their own handiwork, and now and then a letter from their mother, reiterating her appreciation for the saving of her girls.

## Maggie a Regular Ledger.

With some of the prisoners the matrons become old friends, for they almost make the station house their regular dwelling place. One of Mrs. Cox's old-timers is an Irish woman, named Maggie, whom everybody in the station house knows. She has been a habitue of station houses for 15 years, and the matrons and sergeants get so they look for her and almost miss her when she doesn't come. She is one of the cheerful drinkers and always comes in with a swagger and a laugh. The matron will greet her with a sort of despairing smile: "Well, Maggie, are you back again?"

"Sure, and ain't you glad to see me? I keep you alive, give you something to live for."

And she does keep things alive. Mrs. Cox admits. She sings her Irish

her the chance, threatening dire consequences if she appeared before him again soon. The very next night Maggie was brought into the station house with her usual hilarity, but gorgeously arrayed. She made no apologies for her downfall, but explained that when she went from the station house the day before she had found a letter from her sister containing \$15. She took \$7 of it and bought a new skirt, a new shirt waist and an enormous brass chain; with the other \$8 she went to a saloon to come out minus the money and in the custody of a policeman. Once during one of her visits to the station Maggie grew despondent. She thought of her two daughters who are placed in a Catholic home, safe from her influence, and she began to brood. She got hold of a string and decided to choke herself with it. To make the thing more effective she called to Mrs. Cox to tell her what she was going to do. The matron was used to Maggie, however, and to threats of suicide, so she answered carelessly: "Go ahead, Maggie, you've no idea how quickly we would get you out of here; get you out much quicker dead than alive, because we don't want any dead ones around here." Whereupon Maggie burst into one of her peals of laughter and declared it was no use committing suicide in the face of such discouragement.

There are only a few that take the



songs at the top of her great Irish voice, and keeps everybody in the station awake with her song. She makes herself perfectly at home in the tiny cubby-hole of a cell and sinks into a sleep as peaceful as a child's when she has exhausted herself with singing. It takes a vigorous effort to make her get up in time for court.

## Enlivens Station with Song.

Remonstrance with her is useless, the matrons have learned her long ago. Sometimes they ask her if she isn't ashamed to come so often to the station house, and she always makes the same answer. "No; the city's willing for me to stay here and I'll come as often as I like. It's much more comfortable than home. It's cleaner and I like the electric lights."

She has such a ready good humor and such a spirit of fun that in spite of her waywardness Maggie is rather a favorite in the station and with the judges. After one of her last visits to the police station Maggie pleaded penitence to the judge and promised to walk the straight and narrow path in the future if the judge would let her go. So the magistrate did give

all power over herself. At 23 she was a hopeless wreck. The closing act of the little tragedy was when the mother came from her home in the country, near New York, and insisted on seeing the place where her girl had died. The matron begged and pleaded with her not to look at the cell; that it would be something she could never forget, but the mother demanded to see it, and as soon as she looked into the bare place, fell in a collapse, and an ambulance had to be called to care for her.

"The lady" was once a figure well known in all the police stations, but "the lady" is one of the figures that has passed whose life hurried her to a pitiful end before she reached what should have been her prime. The matrons all called her "the lady," because even in her worst days she never looked anything but the lady, was always well dressed and never came to the police station without her well-fitting gloves carefully buttoned, though sometimes she was picked out of the gutter in an almost hopelessly denuded condition. Her story is one that might have been the thread of some of the stories one used to read in the Sunday school libraries, though it comes with much more force to hear the police matron who saw her in the last days of her degradation tell tell.

She had spent her girlhood in the country at her father's home upon the Hudson, where they took city boarders in the summer time. The girl was as pretty as a picture, had been carefully reared and well educated. One summer there came the inevitable man from the city that won the heart of the country girl, and they were married and came to Brooklyn to live.

All went as happy as a marriage bell for a while. There was a little girl baby after whose coming the young wife was not very strong, and the doctor ordered milk punches every day. The young woman began to like the punches and wanted two instead of one a day, then after a while she began to take the brandy without the milk, and soon she found the habit fixed on her strongly. The husband bore with her and did everything that could be done, but things went from bad to worse until the habit fastened itself so that there was first a visit to the police station, and after the first second and a third.

The woman, whose life had been guarded as carefully as any girl's could be, who had been used in her young days to take nothing stronger than milk or sweet cider, began to become used to the walls of a cell and to bow in abject slavery to the taste of whisky. Sometimes she would plead with the matron to go and intercede with her husband and promise better things, and many a time has Mrs. Cox gone with the plea. Always it was granted and the same result would follow and "the lady" would be back in the station house crazed with drink. The baby girl grew up into a beautiful young woman, who would come after dark to visit her mother in the cell and plead with her. It was like trying to check the north wind. The passion swept down everything in its pathway. One day Mrs. Cox was sent for to come to a consumptive home, and there she found "the lady" in the last stages of the disease. She wanted to say goodby and to offer thanks for the little kindnesses of the old days.

## Made Nursery of Station.

One day not long ago a 14-year old girl brought in a dirty little baby and said the child was lost. The baby spent the afternoon peacefully sleeping on the big quilt the matrons keep for the purpose, and about five o'clock a man came in and asked the matron: "Have you got for me a baby?"

The matron assured him that she hoped it was for him, as she was anxious to turn the infant over to somebody. The baby was properly identified and the man started off with it, complacently, when the matron asked where his wife was that she had left the child uncalled for all afternoon. She had gone out, the man answered, and she had telephoned to him at his place of work over in Manhattan to call at the police station on his way home to get the babe. The man was told very plainly that the next time his wife wanted to go shopping she was not to send her baby to the police stations as a nursery.

## "Shoplifter" a Puzzle.

The shoplifter is often the puzzle to the matron of the Adams street station. They come in great numbers from the poor, shabby woman, who has stolen a few pairs of socks, or a little frock for her baby, whom she longs to have dressed like the babies of her well-to-do neighbors, to the woman of apparent wealth, who has secreted some seemingly useless trifles. One woman, faultlessly gowned and of undoubted culture and good breeding, who offered \$500 not to be made to sleep in a cell had been arrested for taking three pairs of 99-cent gloves. She was indignant at her arrest, but she didn't deny the theft, merely offered to pay for the gloves. That was a case out of many such that Mrs. Boylan recalls from her experiences at the Adams street station, one of the things no one can explain. They call it kleptomania with the rich and thievery with the poor, who, at least, have the prick of necessity to lend palliation to their guilt.

These are the ordinary happenings in the life of the police matron. Their days and nights are a ceaseless round of watching the intoxicated, of standing by to keep the suicide from her intention, of dressing the woman with delirium tremens, who tears her clothes to shreds in the night, of hearing over and over the stories of wretchedness and misery and depravity.

## Woman's Pitiful Story.

While the woman lay trembling in the cell during the night she had told her story to the woman outside the bars, of how the craving had grown upon her little by little until she lost

# A ROYAL WEDDING IN MOROLAND

BY R.M. WOOLEY.



THE SULTAN'S VINTA, OR ROYAL JEEP, BEACHED FOR REPAIRS

The United States is not without its royal families, regardless of what prohibitive measures congress and the constitution have provided. The conquests of 1898 brought us not only new dominions to administer, but among other things, a full quota of royalty as well.

The Island of Mindanao, America's furthest frontier, is ruled and governed under the tutelage of American officials by blue-blooded families boasting as old and spotless an ancestral lineage as any dynasty in the far east. These families are Mohammedan in religion and decidedly oriental in custom, so much so that a comic opera writer would be in clover of operatic material could one but live to study the varied curiosities of the royalty of Moroland.

A great celebration took place in Mindanao recently. It was not when Mrs. Longworth, nee Roosevelt, visited the country and, according to rumor, was offered an opportunity of marriage into the royal household of the Moros by an over-zealous prince—a sort of charter membership as it were—but it was when the Hon. William Jennings Bryan visited the Island paradise and out of pure Moro hospitality and respect was made a full-fledged Datto, a rank next below that of prince.

Zambo, as the Americans say for short, was in festal attire, mirth and feasting for the popular Sultan of Maguindanao, the ruler of Margosa Tubig, a principality not unlike Timbuctoo in a great many respects, on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess of Cottobato. It was a national affair in Margosa and the ceremony was consummated in full state honors. Especial interest was displayed by the people in this matrimonial event owing to the great wealth and rank of the princess who comes from one of the foremost families of the Sulu archipelago. The princess is the widow of the late Dato Uto, who greatly harassed the Spanish authorities in the old days of strife and turmoil, and she was much sought after by the leading Dattos and Sultans of the Moro provinces.

The wooing of the dashing Sultan of Maguindanao was finally looked upon with favor by the dusky princess and the wedding was to have taken place earlier in the year, but according to their mythology the date set was unpropitious, the fact having been made known to the royal councillors by a bird flying past the door of the sultanate, and going in the wrong direction. Mohammedans have their full share of superstition and are always prone to its fanciful dictates.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is the big man in social functions that he is in matters military, and in order that the sultan, who, by the way has always borne a friendly air toward Americans and American government, might attend his wedding in modern state, the general gave instructions that a launch be placed at his disposal to transport the bridal party from Cottobato to Zamboanga, the ancient capital of Moroland. From this it must be judged that the sultans are minus their methods of water transportation. They are the owners of many large and beautifully decorated canoes, carved from the most precious woods in the east. The canoes are propelled by slaves, some having as many as one hundred black sleek oarsmen on occasions of state. But to be able to have a steam vessel of modern lines in attendance was a thing not enjoyed at every marriage and because of this compliment alone the wedding will be one long remembered among the people. It was a proud prince that brought his bride aboard the tooting, gay-decked government launch.

At the ceremony the bride and groom appeared in full state robes and jewels, some of the latter of which would grace the personage of a more powerful peer. A wedding ceremony as performed by Moros takes place in a large embroidered marquise of rich and costly design, and is an affair which usually outshines marital celebrations in more advanced countries.

On one side of the ponderous, silk-on-tent sits the bride enthroned on a cushion laden throne and with a cushion in front of her on which rests her hands. The finger nails are protected with long silver ferrules that at once suggest the garb of the wild tribes of South Africa, but Moro royalty, on the contrary, is far from being wild. It is rather enlightened in a great many ways and the pomp and pageantry with which they sometimes carry out their ceremonies is most attractive.

## Large Sum for Trademark.

The liquidator appointed by the French government to manage the property of the Carthusian monks sold by auction recently the trademark of the Grande Chartreuse, together with the right to reproduce the form of the bottle. The trademark realized \$125,000.

**Opera's First Production.**  
Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," was sung for the first time in America at the Metropolitan opera house, January 8, 1886.

## WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair

## THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 86 degrees.

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906

NUMBER 141

## BRYAN CHAMPIONS THE RIGHTS OF THE LABORER

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—W. J. Bryan was greeted by a large crowd upon his arrival here yesterday. Mr. Bryan and party were driven to the fair grounds, where Mr. Bryan said he was impressed during the last few months of his travels abroad with an idea in connection with labor.

"As I passed through the Orient," he said, "I found a great gap between those who stand at the top and those at the top of the social structure. I return to my home more than ever believing in the dignity of labor and the importance of cultivating a sentiment among the people which makes them respect more the man who toils than the one who idles in society. I trust we will never have in this country a leisure class, if by that we mean those with nothing to do. I cannot conceive a place in a well regulated society for men or women who have nothing to do."

Regarding shorter hours of labor, Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe in the eight hour day, and this is why: I believe the laboring man is justly entitled to it and society at large would be better if he had it. You cannot separate a man from society; you cannot deal with the question as one purely of class. Give the laboring man shorter hours and I believe forces will be put to work which will cause him to make the best of his time.

The rich man leaves his children a fortune. The laboring man who cannot hope for justice under any other government than that which believes in the inalienable right of man, can hope to leave his children a good government, which is better than any fortune. Recognize the laboring man not as a beast of burden, but as a human being."

## ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Indications are State Went Democratic by 30,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 3.—In the biennial election in Arkansas today for state and county officers partial returns received by the Arkansas Gazette tonight indicate that Congressman John S. Little, Democratic nominee for Governor, will have a majority of 50,000 over John L. Worthington, Republican. The vote for John G. Adams, prohibition nominee for Governor, may not exceed 3,000 and that for Dan Hogan, Socialist, will probably reach 2,000.

Estimates tonight are that, of the 185 members of the Senate and House, at least 125 will be Democrats. The Democratic State nominees other than for Governor had no opposition.

Get your cold drinks and confectionaries at Evans' neatly furnished ice cream parlor. 112-tf.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF ADA SCHOOL BOARD

At a special meeting of the school board this morning considerable business was transacted. The board decided that free school privileges would not be granted to anyone moving into the city after September 1, and to those owning property in the city and living outside the city limits. The rates of tuition to the these people will be as follows: Scholars up to the 5th grade, \$1 per month, and from the 5th grade up, \$1.50 per month.

On account of the crowded condition of the North school the pupils of the 7th grade were ordered to report to the South school.

Classes in the low first were ordered to report only in the forenoon, while the classes in the high grade will be held in the afternoons.

At the meeting the board accepted the resignation of Miss Villa Wilson, teacher of the first grade. It was with regret that the board acted upon the resignation, but Miss Wilson feeling that her health was being impaired, the board reluctantly accepted. Miss Lillie Reed was employed to fill the vacancy, after which several changes were made as to teachers and grades.

It is regretted that Miss Wilson was compelled to tender her resignation. She has been connected with the public schools ever since their inception. She

was a conscientious worker and was liked by both pupils and patrons. It is to be hoped that a season's rest will permit her to again resume her duties in the public schools of Ada.

## DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

District No. 104 Getting Ready for Delegate Election.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 4.—A convention of the Democrats of convention district No. 104 was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing in the district for the campaign. W. R. Belt of Wapanucka was chosen chairman and J. W. Grubbs of Mannsville secretary. A district central committee of one from each township was appointed to whom is instructed the conducting of the campaign.

The first Tuesday in October was fixed as the day for holding primaries throughout the district.

## New Hotel.

Mrs. S. E. Chapman recently leased the Commercial hotel building and has reopened it as a strictly first class hotel. The house has been thoroughly renovated from basement to garret, and patrons of the house will find home like treatment at all times. 140 ft.

## NEGRO WON THE FIGHT ON THE DANE'S FOUL

Arena, Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 4.—Battling Nelson deliberately fouled Joe Gans in the forty-second round of the best and longest fight seen in Nevada, or on the Pacific slope, in many years. Both men were tired when the fight ended, but Gans was apparently the stronger. He was away ahead on points and had smashed and cut Nelson all through the fight without being badly hurt himself.

Shortly after the forty-second round began the men were in their usual clinch. Nelson had his head on Gans's shoulder and his arm down. Several times he hit Gans below the belt, apparently feeling for a vital spot. At last he drew back his right arm and hit Gans a vicious blow square on the groin. The negro sank to his knees and rolled over on his back.

Referee Siler without a moments hesitation, ordered Nelson to his corner and awarded the fight to Gans on a foul. Siler's decision received almost unanimous approval. The foul was so

obvious that not even men who had bet on Nelson could say that it had not been committed. All through the long contest Nelson had employed rough tactics. He repeatedly butted Gans and had to have his head hauled away by the referee.

Referee Siler stated to the Associated Press that while he would not say that the foul was intentional there was no doubt but that it had been committed. Nelson, he said, had used his usual tactics all through the fight and, while he knew that Nelson was butting whenever he had an opportunity, he did not disqualify him for the reason that because he saw that it was not hurting Gans and, as no other Referee had ever disqualified Nelson for doing the same thing, he did not feel like doing it. Besides, the people were there to see the fight and he did not want to disappoint them.

Siler was loudly cheered as he left the ring, as was Gans, who was carried to his dressing room. Nelson and his seconds were hissed as they departed.



At last the clouds are breaking and all Oklahoma sees the dawning of a new day, and the approach of justice that will free her from the chains of Republican misrule

## AS THEY HEAR THE TRUTH THEY BECOME DEMOCRATS

Atoka, I. T., Sept. 4.—Governor Green McCurtain principal chief of the Choctaw nation, and Hon. E. J. Giddings of Oklahoma City, addressed an audience here Saturday conservatively estimated at two thousand people. Many full blood Choctaw Indians were present.

Gov. McCurtain spoke in his native tongue to the Indians, holding their undivided attention for over an hour and a half. He said the Republican party was the lying party, explained the many iniquitous measures fastened upon the Indians by Republican administrations and called attention to the fact that the only decent treatment that the Indians had received since 1865 was at the hands of a Democratic administration.

Indians from all over this part of the country came to hear Governor McCurtain and many of them said that they did not intend to make up their minds upon political questions until they had heard their chief. At the conclusion of his address many of them announced that they were democrats, because they

believed in Governor McCurtain and they believed that what he was saying was the truth.

Hon. E. J. Giddings of Oklahoma City spoke for some time upon the Indian question. This address was interpreted to the Indians. Mr. Giddings called attention to the fact that one prominent Republican in Oklahoma had said that the Indians and negroes should go to school together and as far as this Republican was concerned he would just as soon have his children go to school with a negro as an Indian.

Mr. Giddings took up national questions and advocated numerous measures that in his judgment should be incorporated in the constitution. His remarks were listened to attentively and at the conclusion he received a storm of applause.

The meeting was a pronounced success and even some Republicans said that Governor McCurtain's address had so convinced the Indians that there was no hope of carrying the constitutional convention for the Republicans. Democrats here are organized and enthusiastic.

## OKLAHOMA CITY WILL HOLD BIG CORN CARNIVAL

Oklahoma City, Sept. 4.—A corn carnival, equaling in importance to the new state, and bidding fair to be as large as either the Atchison, Kan., or Sioux City, Ia., corn carnivals of worldwide reputation, will be held in this city during the latter part of the fall or early winter.

Interest in the proposed carnival has been aroused by the business men, retailers and jobbers of the city, who know the importance and the splendid results that will follow the holding of

such a fair or carnival to the city as well as the new state.

One hundred prizes will be offered. Eight or ten prizes will be offered on each kind of corn submitted and on exhibition. Every county and recording district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be invited to send exhibits. The commercial clubs and business men's organizations will be invited to send samples of the best corn grown in their vicinity.

That splendid results may be ob-

## U. C. V. DIVISION STAFF.

General Jordan Announces Appointment for New Year.

Major General John W. Jordan, commander of Indian Territory Division U. C. V., has recently made announcement of his official staff for the year, which is as follows:

Col. Z. T. Serner, adjutant general and chief of staff, Durant.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Golledge, assistant adjutant general, Ardmore.

Col. Thomas D. Bard, quartermaster general, Marietta.

Lieut. Col. Webb Vann, assistant quartermaster general, Pryor Creek.

Col. Joseph C. Ijams, commissary general, Marietta.

Lieut. Col. S. Barbee, assistant commissary general, Wagoner.

Col. Sames J. McAlester, judge advocate general.

Lieut. Col. Sam H. Hargis, assistant judge advocate general, Ada.

Col. F. J. Barrett, inspector general, Vinita.

Col. W. R. Wood, chief of artillery, Ardmore.

Col. N. B. Moore, chief of ordnance, Muskogee.

Col. Charles Harris, surgeon general, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Treadwell, assistant chaplain general, McAlester.

Lieut. Col. John West, color bearer, Muskogee.

AIDS DE CAMP.

Lieut. Col. Skeen, historian, Wapanucka.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Furman, Ada.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Poe, Tulsa.

Lieut. Col. Francis Fite, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. William D. Wisdom, Muskogee.

Lieut. Col. Coney Murphy, Coweta.

Lieut. Col. Lee Jordan, Vera.

Col. Eva K. Colman, Ft. Gibson.

Major Virginia Lindsey, Choteau.

Major Clara Serner, Duran.

Major Lela McClellan, Claremore.

Major Julia Cabler, Durant.

Major Floy Mullen, Duran.

Major Elsie Fisher, McAlester.

Major Emma Black, Marietta.

Major Dixie Jordan, Cleveland, Ok.

## CHICKASAW SOLONS.

Legislature Convenes and Organizes at Tishomingo.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 4.—Chickasaw Legislature convened here yesterday and effected an organization. Thomas Short of Kemp, was elected sergeant at arms of the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ben Collins. The message of Gov. Johnston will probably be transmitted to the Legislature today.

## Perseverance Wins.

The manager of a St. Louis wholesale house told a good story at a recent salesmen's dinner to illustrate the value of perseverance. An optimistic frog and a pessimistic frog, he said, fell into a pail of milk, and both were in danger of being drowned. Very soon the pessimistic frog gave up the ghost and sank to the bottom, while the optimist kept swimming round. He became very tired and was tempted to give up the struggle, but swam on, and on, and on. And eventually he found himself on a pat of butter! Hopgoods Opportunities.

## Ramsey's Drug Store

For School Supplies, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Syringes, Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Rubber Gloves, Pocket Books, Purses, Paints and Oils, Gloss, Putty, Agents for Eureka Springs Water, Eastman's Kodaks and Kodak Supplies, Phonographs and Gold Moulded Records.

## G. M. Ramsey, Druggist

(Successor to Clark Drng Co.)

## OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

## Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$83,500.

Ada, Ind.

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER  
M. D. STRINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1865.

Advertising rates on application.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic county primary election.

For Sheriff  
ROBERT NESTER  
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT  
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL  
MART WALSH  
JAMES D. GAAR  
J. D. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk  
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS  
W. S. (SAM) KERR  
H. WOODARD

For County Treasurer  
J. C. CATES

For County Tax Assessor  
C. C. HARGIS  
W. H. NETTLES

Subject to the action of the Democratic district primary.

For Delegate to the Constitutional Convention  
J. R. LAWRENCE  
CARLTON WEAVER

## FARMERS' INDEPENDENCE.

There is encouragement for the cotton farmer in the last number of Dunn's Review. It indicates the more sagacious ones of the commercial world are taking note of the growing independence of the farmer. The following is an excerpt from Dunn's last review of the cotton market.

The surprising feature was the unanimity with which speculators seemed to decide that conditions warranted lower prices, notwithstanding some adverse crop reports that provided moderate support and the noticeable improvement in the primary markets for cotton goods. The short account have to reckon with only fair contract stocks and a prosperity throughout the South that fixes the long point, for the early crop months at least, wherever planters are content to dispose of their crop. It is certain that the percentage of mortgaged cotton this year is less than ever before and even the factors who have made advances are in a position to hold. Consequently, it is difficult to locate the position at which the staple may be considered logically entitled to sell. Manipulators are talking of eight cent cotton but they may be compelled to acknowledge the power of the planter. Of course, any artificial position must sooner or later give way to natural laws, but large fortunes may be lost in the meantime by those who stubbornly refuse to see the trend of affairs.

The delegate districts all around us are forming organization for the success of Democracy in the approaching, delegational election. Is it not time the Democrats of our district, No. 87, were getting together for thorough organization? The time is short, remember!

## Fine Corn, But Wormy Cotton.

A. A. Walker brought into the News office Tuesday a sample of some fine corn he has raised this year out near the new cemetery. The grains average over three-fourths of an inch in length. It is a white corn with slender cobs.

Also Mr. Walker exhibited a cotton bolt whose center was eaten up by a worm. The worms degrading on his crop are not the regular boll worm, he says, but are a long green kind, more like a corn worm. Unless the pests let up at once there will not be more than one-fifth of cotton crop on some places he has inspected, says Mr. Walker.

## Republicans Meet.

A meeting of the Republican county committee was held Monday at 2 o'clock at the courthouse. A good attendance and much interest was shown. There were several resolutions adopted, the same which were adopted by the South McAlester executive committee.

October 4th was the day set for selecting delegates to the district convention to be held October 9.

Among the visiting delegates were: Mr. Robbins, J. R. Skinner, H. A. Kroker, W. T. Meadows, of Francis; E. O. Old, of Hickory, W. A. J. Smith, of Roff; J. M. Van Winkle, of Pontotoc; W. W. Sharpless, W. E. Little, of Stonewall; J. W. Wilkinson, of Delta, and P. H. Hattox, of Fitzhugh.

## Doctors at Francis.

The doctors of the 16th District to the number of about fifteen met at Francis, Monday. An interesting meeting was held. The visiting physicians were royally entertained at the Harvey House by the local doctors of Francis. The next meeting will be held in this city in the near future.

## AMERICAN DRUMMERS

ARE AT FAULT WHEN THEY GO TO SCOTLAND.

Scene for Some Reason to Make a Bad Impression Among the Scottish People—Some Instances.

United States Connaul Fleming, at Edinburgh, explains the reasons for the numerous failures of foreign commercial travelers to effect satisfactory trade results in Scotland. He thinks it is due to unwarranted carelessness in ignoring certain fundamental rules that obtain with Scottish merchants.

"It has been my observation," he writes, "that the average commercial traveler on his first trip to Scotland makes a bad start. It is within bounds to say that six out of every ten American sales agents who have come to this country have not sold enough goods in three months to cover the amount of their expenses for that period. The principal cause for their failure is the false assumption that quality of goods and fairness of price and of general terms are sure to bring success. After a time—in some instances a long time—they discover that the foremost requirement—the exercise of prudent caution in taking the initial step toward getting in touch with business concerns.

In large as well as small Scottish firms and joint stock companies the management, as a rule, is in the hands of outsiders. As to companies (including cooperative and all other societies engaged in business) division of authority is even less frequently seen here than in the United States. Each has a single head, and subordinates have nothing to do with the affairs of the company except to obey the instructions of their chief.

"Take the case of a department store. The so-called head of a department is merely the principal salesman in the branch of the business. He does not purchase for the firm or company, nor is he authorized to act or speak for the firm or company in matters outside of his department.

Fortunate, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American Collection. Mr. George A. Heath has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

## AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

Their Work Recognized and Reward ed Earlier Than in This Country.

Once more an American artist's picture holds the place of honor at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Sargent had attained that honor; now it is Abbey's turn, with a picture distinctly American in subject, representing Columbus landing in the new world. Several other well-known American artists figure among the notable exhibitors. In the two annual pictures now open in Paris, the same fact is true, reports the New York World.

American artists frequently complain, as do singers and musicians, that the surest way to distinction at home is recognition abroad. The present opinion that merit is not so readily accepted here as merit as it is in France and England.

The distinction attained by Sargent in London has done more than all his many successors in this country to assure his preeminence. The same may be said to be true of Abbey, although fame came to him easy as an illustration. Something may be due to the circumstance that for years both have done most of their work abroad. Beyond a doubt, however, art is viewed far more hospitably in Paris and London than in New York. We have no art exhibitions that occupy so large a place in popular life as the regular shows of the two foreign capitals.

It is noteworthy also that more contemporary American artists have room in the Luxembourg museum, where painting-painters must await admittance to the Louvre, than in our own Metropolitan. The Paris list counts about 25, among them Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Alexander Harison, Henry Mosler, Walter MacEwan, Carl Melchers, Miss Cassatt, Edwin L. Weeks and H. O'Farrell.

Under the old management American artists were treated with suspicion at the Metropolitan. It was sometimes difficult to get their works through the museum's doors even as gifts.

Fortunately, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American Collection. Mr. George A. Heath has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

## TURKEY WITH WOODEN LEG

Tale of a Gobbler That Smacks Somewhat of the Munchausen Flavor

In most communities there are certain persons who possess peculiar characteristics, habits and beliefs, and this is true of the long shore sportsman of the old Mother State as of persons dwelling elsewhere, says Forest and Stream.

Many of the old time sportsmen still carry and use their muzzle loading guns, which cannot be displaced by more modern arms. They usually manage to bag a good many birds and other game, and this is chiefly due, it is believed, to their knowledge of the habits of the game. They seldom go out without hunting something.

A story is told of one gunner who if any of the shot should fall from his hands while loading his gun will at once return home and make no further effort to hunt that day, believing as he says, that those lost were his luck shot, and it would be useless for him to continue the hunt.

Another, whom I will call here Capt. Pete, is a sailor and all round sportsman. He loves to tell of his adventures with his dogs and gun, and is seldom seen without them. He tells many stories about the accuracy of Sweet Lips, his gun, and declares he can beat any man "a-shootin' for a turkey in the United States of Virginia."

On the occasion of a turkey hunt

near the Rappahannock river Capt.

Pete claims to have shot a 40-pound

wild turkey, for which he was offered

\$4 cash. The gray whiskers on the

turkey's breast were 18 inches long,

and he had one wooden leg. Here

Capt. Pete gives a laugh that could be heard a half mile away. "Sar, he was the biggest turkey I ever saw. There

were 18 fellows in the bunch of us,

and four others besides, and all ate a

sumptuous meal from one-half of his

breast."

Uncle Pete says he cannot account for that one wooden leg unless that turkey had been previously owned by some one as a pet wild turkey.

## Natural Arm Chair.

A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the ginkgo tree, which have grown into the fibers of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way, it was cut from the ground, dried, and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3 feet 4 inches high, 25 inches wide and weighs over 100 pounds.

## Miner in a Coal Mine.

Lord Northcote, governor general of Australia, was entertained to a banquet in a coal mine at Newcastle, New South Wales. The banqueting hall was 300 feet below the surface.

## Big Bag.

Eva—Catherine used to be quite a dancer.

Edna—Indeed! Did she ever bag any big game?

I should say so. Her husband weighs 315 pounds.—Chicago Daily News.

No Student of Shakespeare.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare.

"Well," answered the youth, with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything."—Washington Star.

## MIGRATION OF WILD GESE

How the Old Leader of a School of Geese Leads His Young Chicks on Their Journey.

At the end of March or during the first week in April all the "gray geese" in the Outer Hebrides collect in one place before taking their departure for their nesting haunts within the Arctic circle.

To estimate their numbers is impossible, and to behold this vast procession of geese as one of the sights of a lifetime. The "gray host" of birds stands packed together in a huge phalanx till the king of the graylegs starts the flight. As the old leader ascends a hundred thousand voices salute him, but none stir till from overhead he gives the call for his subjects to follow him.

Some fifty birds rise in the air and follow him, and as they go gradually assume the wedge-like formation, with three single birds in a string at the apex of the triangle, and in a few minutes are out of sight. When they have been fairly started the king returns, and after a few minutes rest he rises into the air again, and the same process is gone through before he leads off another batch.

Again he again repeats until all are gone but 300 old veterans, which rise to meet him in the air as he flies back to them. Then, with their sovereign at their head, these also wing their way toward the pole not to return until the following October.

## MEASURING DEPTH OF AIR

Atmospheric Envelope of Earth Determined by Interpreting Scientific Observation.

One hundred and 31 miles is the height of the atmosphere as measured by Prof. T. J. J. See, who determines the thickness of the air envelope by noting the difference between the time of sunset and the complete disappearance of blue from the sky. The moment at which the blue changes into black can be observed quite easily with approximate certainty by the naked eye when the air is clear; and by trigonometry may be ascertained the distance below the horizon of the sun at the moment of change. By this means may be calculated the height of the smallest illuminated particles of oxygen and nitrogen which give to the sky its blueness of tint by the reflection of the smallest wave lengths of the sun's light. The instant of change from blue to black is possibly a half-mile difficult of exact observation, but the method is not more doubtful than that based in the observation of shooting stars. The shooting star method gives a result not greatly differing from the vanishing blue method. The former gives the height of the atmosphere at 102 miles.

## Excavating Ancient Theater.

Venona, in Italy, is now completing the excavation of its Roman theater, a work which was begun in 1834. It is built in a semicircle. It dates from the time of Augustus Caesar and was lavishly decorated with marbles from Greece, Africa and Asia. The theater was formed of huge steps of granite and stone, one of which stands in its original position, in excellent preservation, and with the name of the owner carved on it. Above the tiers of private boxes rose the places where the plebeians were seated and from where they looked down on to the stage or away to the water jugs on the river.

## Physiological Facts.

A person's eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest vibration of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In 54 cases out of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.

## OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted.

has some fine bargains in Ada real estate.

Manager for beautiful Sun-

rise Addition. Office headquarters for proctors :

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

## A Full Line of

## May Mantle Bazar

PATTERNS

10¢ each. Catalogues 10¢. Fashion Sheet Free.

These patterns are the best that can be purchased anywhere at any price.

## Reed & Harrison

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG

The sales of Wapco Brand canned goods are on the increase—"Trade follows the flag." The Wapco Flag is a patriotic guarantee of quality. Wapco means pure food. Wapco means extra standard grade at popular prices. This is a Texas guarantee too—and we are the only house in all of Texas packing, canning and guaranteeing our own brands of Pure Food Products. If your grocer does not keep Wapco Brand, send us his name.

DENISON, FORT WORTH, DALLAS

THE WAPCO-PLATTER GROCER CO.

## MASTIN DRUG COMPANY

Has Resumed Business at the Same Old Stand

Clean, Pure, Up-to-date Stock. Utmost Care Given to Prescriptions. The Public's Patronage is Cordially Solicited.

## THE O. B. WEAVER FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

Invites a share of your insurance patronage. It represents the strongest company in the world, and the many others represented are just as good. These companies all made a leading showing in the prompt payment of their Frisco losses. Correct rates assured.

## R. O. WHEELER, MANAGER

## PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

**Allen Livery Barn**

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

## Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

## Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

&lt;p

## LOCAL NEWS

Phone 70 for anything in Heinz goods.  
133-tf  
Jas. M. Walsh sells for cash only.  
133-tf  
C. C. Smith went to Roff on business this morning.  
We guarantee our Cupid flour. No  
17. Walsh. 95-tf  
S. E. Cooley, of Center, was a visitor in Ada today.  
M. V. Pewitt, was a business visitor to Francis today.

Heinz pure cider vinegar 10c Qt.  
Phone 70. 133-tf  
E. L. Steed was a business visitor in Tupelo today.

Walsh handles the White Swan canned goods. Phone 17. 95-tf

Miss Orla Wilson came over from Francis this morning.

Heinz sweet or sour pickles 10c doz.  
Phone 70. 133-tf

A. L. Nettles was transacting business in Konawa today.

Chas. McMillan of Harrison, Ark. is visiting his uncle Dr. McMillan.

Money saved by buying of Jas. M. Walsh, spot cash to all. Phone 70. 129t

J. H. Dorland is very low and it is feared cannot survive many hours.

Try the cash system and see what you save. Phone 70. 133-tf

My motto, "First-class work or no pay." K. C. 136 tf

Attorney H. P. McGuire, of Sulphur, was in the city today on business.

Smoke Cinco. Sold at Smoke House. 133 10t

G. C. Wimbish is attending the soda fountain at Ramsey's drug store. Smoke Cinco. Sold at Smoke House. 135 10t

Mrs. V. A. Russell, of Francis, was a business visitor in Ada today.

Cupid flour at No. 17. Guaranteed the best. 95-tf

R. C. Couch went to Sasakwa this morning to attend the big picnic there.

Cupid flour, best on earth at Walsh's No. 17. 95-tf

Jesse Price, son of James Price, is sick at Mr. Sheppard's in North Ada.

If you want the White Swan canned goods, phone us. M. L. Walsh. 95-tf

Dr. Redwine, of Gurdie, is in our city looking after some court matters.

Better than overcoat cleaned at the K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

Mrs. King and son have gone to Muskogee, where the boy will enter school.

J. W. Taylor went to Wetumka this morning on a several days' business trip.

A 10x16 portrait given with every dozen of the best photographs. -P. K. Smith. 126-tf

Mrs. H. M. Furman entertained a few of her lady friends this afternoon at whist.

George and John Davis east of town have been very sick the past week, but are improving.

F. Wolverton an insurance man of Oklahoma City was a business visitor in our city today.

Mrs. Dr. Brown went to Ardmore this morning for a few days' visit with her mother and sister.

M. L. Walsh will furnish you with the White Swan brand. Phone 17. 95-tf

Mr. Odum, of the firm of Odum & Son, of Blackburn, was a business visitor in our city today.

Ladies' skirts and jackets cleaned, dyed and pressed at K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

Mrs. O. E. Cannon and baby returned from a several weeks' visit with relatives in Texas.

Charlie Long, a prominent merchant and Democrat of Midland, was in Ada on business this morning.

Don't throw your old clothes away; have them made to look like new by Berry, at K. C. tailor shop. 136 tf

## Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children . . .

**CHAPMAN**  
The Shoe Man.

## News' Name Election.

### Official Ticket

Should the Name of Ada be Changed? . . . . .

Assuming a Change, What Name do You Prefer? . . . . .

[Signature] . . . . .

[Street Address] . . . . .

### Cotton Markets.

Furnished by F. W. Bohanna; Ada Nat'l Bank Building.

New York—	Opening	Close
October.....	8.88	9.96-97
January.....	9.14-18	9.25-28

Spots 10 points up at 9.90

New Orleans—	Opening	Close
October.....	9.05	9.18-14
January.....	9.11	9.22-23

Spots unchanged 9.9-16

Sept. 4, 1906

### BUSY DAY IN COURT.

Commissioner Winn Disposes of a Heavy Docket.

Mrs. L. J. Hord and son who have been visiting Mrs. Hord's mother, Mrs. Bailey and sister, Mrs. John Beard, the past week, left this morning for Shreveville, Ind., where she will join her husband who recently went there to engage in business.

Frank Jones had an exhibition at the Ada National bank today several pears measuring twelve inches in circumference. The tree upon which the fruit grew is quite young, and notwithstanding the fact that the early frost killed the most of the blooms, a dozen or more pears developed.

Miss Belle Brents gave a party to her many friends last Saturday evening at the home of her parents on the corner of Fourteenth and Broadway.

There were something over forty in attendance, and a very pleasant evening was spent in playing parlor games and music, which all enjoyed very much.

At a late hour a nice lunch was served

after which they all departed for their homes.

### Married,

The twelve year old son of E. L. Roberts, living southwest of Ada, was quite severely kicked by a horse on Monday.

M. I. McCord, wife and children, who have been visiting at Roff, passed through Ada today on their way home at Ahlosa.

Mrs. Georgia Allman and children, of Sherman, Texas, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Allman's aunt, Mrs. W. H. Nettles.

Miss Della Shaw left this morning for her home at Marietta, after several months' stay here with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Wilson.

Mrs. Robert Johnson and son, William, came in from Minco, I. T., for a visit with Mrs. Johnson's parents, Gov. Byrd and wife.

The Presbyterian Aid will meet at the church Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock. It is hoped all members will be present.

Mrs. A. L. Nettles and children who have been visiting her parents at Winsor, Mo., for some time is expected home Wednesday.

R. C. Winn, a stockman, of Delhart, Texas, and an old friend of the city editor, is in the city looking for business opportunities.

W. C. Duncan and family have resumed housekeeping in their residence east of the Harris hotel after several months of boarding.

E. Wilhort, wife and daughter, Nora, left this morning for an extended visit with relatives and friends in the Creek and Cherokee nations.

S. J. Cain and family, of Amarillo, who have been here visiting Mrs. Cain's father, Mr. Emmons, left this morning for Ft. Worth.

F. W. Dunn and friend, civil engineers of the Frisco, were business visitors in Ada Monday, leaving on the north bound this morning.

G. W. Roberts returned to his home at Little Rock, Ark., this morning after a pleasant visit with his friends, G. W. and Ollie Davidson.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson returned Monday evening from a visit to Francis. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. T. E. Miller and baby.

O. S. Durham and family, who have been visiting Mrs. Durham's father, Falter, of Ahlosa, passed through Ada en route to their home at Wetumka.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, who have been residents of Ada for some time, left this morning for Bowie, Texas, where they will reside in the future.

Rev. C. M. Coppidge, of Holdenville, attended the third quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church of Ada Monday, returning to his home the same evening.

Mrs. M. G. Meadows, organizer of the Woodman circle, left this morning for Oklahoma City, where she will attend the log rolling of the Woodman lodge.

The A. J. Mossman Undertaking business is being removed from West Main street to the building formerly occupied by the postoffice on South Broadway.

Miss Hattie Wood, who has been quite sick the past four weeks with typhoid fever, is reported as very much better—in fact the fever is entirely broken.

Norton Moses, who came in several days ago from a two months' trip in South Dakota to visit his son, A. L. Moses, in this city, left this morning for La Passo, Texas.

### Rev. Harrell Accepts.

W. H. Braley, clerk of the First Baptist church, is in receipt of a telegram from Rev. T. B. Harrel accepting the pastorate of the church in Ada, his duties to begin Oct. 1.

Rev. Harrel is a strong man, a deep reasoner and a fearless fighter for the right and Ada is to be congratulated upon securing him and his excellent family as citizens.

### New Hotel Opened.

Monday the Chapman House, at the Commercial hotel location, opened its doors to the public. The house has been scrupulously renovated and not a vestige of the former house remains.

Mrs. S. E. Chapman, the proprietress, is an experienced hostess and takes a just pride in making her guests feel at home at all times. The rooms are light, airy, neat and clean, while the table is supplied with all the delicacies of the seasons yield. Mrs. Chapman will make the Chapman House famous for hospitality and home-like treatment.

The News bespeaks for the new house a liberal patronage.

### REMOVAL NOTICE

Monday the Chapman House, at the

Commercial hotel location, opened its

doors to the public. The house has

been scrupulously renovated and not a

vestige of the former house remains.

Mrs. S. E. Chapman, the proprietress,

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just pride in making her guests feel at

home at all times. The rooms are

light, airy, neat and clean, while the

table is supplied with all the delicacies

of the seasons yield. Mrs. Chapman

will make the Chapman House famous

for hospitality and home-like treatment.

All work called for and delivered.

### B. C. BERRY

### TAILOR

Over Freeman's Store

136

137

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# TRAGEDIES IN CITY POLICE CELLS



**Brooklyn.**—It was a quiet day in the police station. Brownsville was behaving itself and the matron of the station had a whole hour to talk, with only one interruption to wipe the tears from the eyes of a small, dirty boy, induce him to tell the address of his home and send him on his way under the guidance of a big, strong bluecoat. And the matron, when she talks, has a few things to tell. In fact, Mrs. Cox says, with her good Irish chuckle, that she thinks she will write a book of her experiences to make her rich after she retires from the job of matron. The "boys" have suggested it to her. The "boys" are the bluecoats, every one of whom in Brooklyn, knows Mrs. Cox and has a joke for her or a word of gaging when he meets her.

#### Duties of a Police Matron.

Intoxication is the usual charge upon which the woman prisoner is committed, with occasional charges of theft, of assault, an attempted suicide and now and then a woman whose hands have committed some bigger crime, homicide or infanticide. Whatever the charge, they all pass through the station house on their way to the jail or the penitentiary, and the matron has them in her care. She gets them fresh from their misdemeanors and with the stain of their crimes new upon them. She is the first and often the only ministering angel they know, for it is to the task of ministering that most of the matrons, womenlike, give themselves, with more heartiness than to the technical tasks of their office.

As I sat in the comfortable little apartment of the matron, flooded with morning sunshine, each of the homely objects in the room, and even the pictures on the walls, seemed to have something to whisper of the stories that have been told in those rooms, of the depravity they have looked upon, of the pitiable wrecks of womanhood they have seen pass through this room to the iron-barred cells beyond. Of some of these crippled creatures and their stories the matron told me. Fourteen years of life has not calloused her sensibilities but, instead, sharpened her sympathies, and for all the endless stream that comes her way she can listen to each of their stories, pity them and hold out a hand to help if they have not gone too far to be beyond helping. Sometimes the judicious, quick intercession of the matron can do a great deal to check a young offender in the downward course; at any rate, a kind word never hurts even the most lowly.

#### Young Girls Saved.

One night two young girls were brought into the station house for intoxication, fresh, dainty girls, dressed in the finest of evening gowns, covered with long coats. It was New Year's eve and a bitter cold night. The matron was used to the unusual, but the presence of girls such as these in her lodging house made her stop and wonder. It was only a little while before the sleep of intoxication wore off and the girls woke to the realization of their surroundings and the horror of it. Finally, they were calm enough to tell the matron how it all happened. They had been over to Manhattan to a dance with two boy friends. It was so icy cold that the escorts suggested before they crossed the bridge to take something to warm them, and they stopped in a cafe and drank what the men ordered for them. Unused to taking stimulants, as soon as they struck the cold air out of doors the drinks went to their heads and they knew very little else of what happened until they waked to find themselves in the police station. What had happened was that the two escorts, finding themselves burdened with girls too much intoxicated to know what was happening to them, had opened the door of a tenement house, shoved them in and left them there. The girls had fallen immediately to sleep and one of the occupants of the house stumbling over them, had reported to the police and had them taken to the station. It was a hideous night for those girls, used only to the niceties and refinements of life.

When the next morning came, with its inevitable appearance at court, they pleaded not to be taken in the patrol wagon with the other prisoners and the matron secured the permission of the sergeant to take them to the police station. Maggie pleaded penitence to the judge and promised to walk the straight and narrow path in the future if the judge would let her go. So the magistrate did give

the judge let them off with some strong words of admonition. Then the matron took the girls to their home, where they found a mother almost frantic. The matron put in a plea for them and saved them the upbraiding that most parents would have poured forth for such an indiscretion. Now, every Christmas since the happening there comes to the station a gift from those two girls, a bit of their own handiwork, and now and then a letter from their mother, reiterating her appreciation for the saving of her girls.

#### Maggie a Regular Lodger.

With some of the prisoners the matrons become old friends, for they almost make the station house their regular dwelling place. One of Mrs. Cox's old-timers is an Irish woman, named Maggie, whom everybody in the station house knows. She has been a habitue of station houses for 18 years, and the matrons and sergeants get so they look for her and almost miss her when she doesn't come. She is one of the cheerful drinkers and always comes in with a swagger and a laugh. The matron will greet her with a sort of despairing smile: "Well, Maggie, are you back again?" "Sure, and ain't you glad to see me? I keep you alive, give you something to live for."

And she does keep things alive. Mrs. Cox admits. She sings her Irish

her the chance, threatening dire consequences if she appeared before him again soon. The very next night Maggie was brought into the station house with her usual hilarity, but gorgeously arrayed. She made no apologies for her downfall, but explained that when she went from the station house the day before, she had found a letter from her sister containing \$15. She took \$7 of it and bought a new skirt, a new shirt waist and an enormous brass chain; with the other \$8 she went to saloon to come out minus the money and in the custody of a policeman. Once during one of her visits to the station Maggie grew despondent. She thought of her two daughters who are placed in a Catholic home, safe from her influence, and she began to brood. She got hold of a string and decided to choke herself with it. To make the thing more effective she called to Mrs. Cox to tell her what she was going to do. The matron was used to Maggie, however, and to threats of suicide, so she answered carelessly: "Go ahead, Maggie, you've no idea how quickly we would get you out of here; get you out much quicker dead than alive, because we don't want any dead ones around here." Whereupon Maggie burst into one of her peals of laughter and declared it was no use committing suicide in the face of such discouragement.

There are only a few that take the



songs at the top of her great Irish voice, and keeps everybody in the station awake with her song. She makes herself perfectly at home in the tiny cubby-hole of a cell and sinks into a sleep as peaceful as a child's when she has exhausted herself with singing. It takes a vigorous effort to make her get up in time for court.

#### Entivens Station with Song.

Remonstrance with her is useless, the matrons have learned her long ago. Sometimes they ask her if she isn't ashamed to come so often to the station house, and she always makes the same answer. "No; the city's willing for me to stay here and I'll come as often as I like. It's much more comfortable than home. It's cleaner and I like the electric lights."

She has such a ready good humor and such a spirit of fun that in spite of her waywardness Maggie is rather a favorite in the station and with the judges. After one of her last visits to the police station Maggie pleaded penitence to the judge and promised to walk the straight and narrow path in the future if the judge would let her go. So the magistrate did give

all power over herself. At 23 she was a hopeless wreck. The closing act of the little tragedy was when the mother came from her home in the country, near New York, and insisted on seeing the place where her girl had died. The matron begged and pleaded with her not to look at the cell; that it would be something she could never forget, but the mother demanded to see it, and as soon as she looked into the bare place, fell in a collapse, and an ambulance had to be called to care for her.

"The lady" was once a figure well known in all the police stations, but "the lady" is one of the figures that has passed; whose life hurried her to a pitiful end before she reached what should have been her prime. The matrons all called her "the lady," because even in her worst days she never looked anything but the lady, was always well dressed and never came to the police station without her well-fitting gloves carefully buttoned, though sometimes she was picked out of the gutter in an almost hopelessly deadened condition. Her story is one that might have been the thread of some of the stories one used to read in the Sunday school libraries, though it comes with much more force to hear the police matron who saw her in the last days of her degradation tell it.

She had spent her girlhood in the country at her father's home upon the Hudson, where they took city boarders in the summer time. The girl was as pretty as a picture, had been carefully reared and well educated. One summer there came the inevitable man from the city that won the heart of the country girl, and they were married and came to Brooklyn to live. All went as happy as a marriage bell for a while. There was a little girl baby after whose coming the young wife was not very strong, and the doctor ordered milk punches every day. The young woman began to like the punches and wanted two instead of one a day, then after a while she began to take the brandy without the milk and soon she found the habit fixed on her strongly. The husband bore with her and did everything that could be done, but things went from bad to worse until the habit fastened itself so that there was first a visit to the police station, and after the first a second and a third.

The woman, whose life had been guarded as carefully as any girl's could be, who had been used in her young days to take nothing stronger than milk or sweet cider, began to become used to the walls of a cell and to bow in abject slavery to the taste of whisky. Sometimes she would plead with the matron to go and intercede with her husband and promise better things, and many a time has Mrs. Cox gone with the plea. Always it was granted and the same result would follow and "the lady" would be back in the station house crazed with drink. The baby girl grew up into a beautiful young woman, who would come after dark to visit her mother in the cell and plead with her. It was like trying to check the north wind. The passion swept down everything in its pathway. One day Mrs. Cox was sent for to come to a consumptive home, and there she found "the lady" in the last stages of the disease. She wanted to say goodby and to offer thanks for the little kindnesses of the old days.

#### Made Nursery of Station.

One day not long ago a 14-year-old girl brought in a dirty little baby and said the child was lost. The baby spent the afternoon peacefully sleeping on the big quilt the matrons keep for the purpose, and about five o'clock a man came in and asked the matron: "Have you got for me a baby?"

The matron assured him that she hoped it was for him, as she was anxious to turn the infant over to somebody. The baby was properly identified and the man started off with it, complacently, when the matron asked where his wife was that she had left the child uncalled for all afternoon. She had gone out, the man answered, and she had telephoned to him at his place of work over in Manhattan to call at the police station on his way home to get the babe. The man was told very plainly that the next time his wife wanted to go shopping she was not to send her baby to the police stations as a nursery.

#### "Shoplifter" a Puzzle.

The shoplifter is often the puzzle to the matron of the Adams street station. They come in great numbers from the poor, shabby woman, who has stolen a few pairs of socks, or a little frock for her baby, whom she longs to have dressed like the babies of her well-to-do neighbors, to the woman of apparent wealth, who has secreted some seemingly useless trifles. One woman, faultlessly gowned and of undoubtedly culture and good breeding, who offered \$500 not to be made to sleep in a cell had been arrested for taking three pairs of 69-cent gloves. She was indignant at her arrest, but she didn't deny the theft, merely offered to pay for the gloves. That was a case out of many such that Mrs. Boylan recalls from her experiences at the Adams street station, one of the things no one can explain. They call it kleptomania with the rich and thievery with the poor, who, at least, have the prickle of necessity to lend palliation to their guilt.

These are the ordinary happenings in the life of the police matron. Their days and nights are a ceaseless round of watching the intoxicated, of standing by to keep the suicide from her intention, of dressing the woman with delirium tremens, who tears her clothes to shreds in the night, of hearing over and over the stories of wretchedness and misery and depravity that their ceremonies in most attrac-

# A ROYAL WEDDING IN MOROLAND BY R.M. WOOLEY.



THE SULTAN'S VINTA, OR ROYAL SLOOP, BEACHED FOR REPAIRS

The United States is not without its royal families, regardless of what prohibitive measures congress and the constitution have provided. The conquests of 1898 brought us not only new dominions to administer, but among other things, a full quota of royalty as well.

The Island of Mindanao, America's furthest frontier, is ruled and governed under the tutelage of American officials by blue-blooded families boasting as old and spotless an ancestral lineage as any dynasty in the far east. These families are Mohammedan in religion and decidedly oriental in custom, so much so that a comic opera writer would be in clover of operatic material could one but live to study the varied curiosities of the royalty of Moroland.

A great celebration took place in Mindanao recently. It was not when Mrs. Longworth, nee Roosevelt, visited the country and, according to rumor, was offered an opportunity of marriage into the royal household of the Moros by an over-zealous prince—a sort of charter membership as it were—nor was it when the Hon. William Jennings Bryan visited the island paradise and out of pure Moro hospitality and respect was made a full-fledged Datto, a rank next below that of prince.

Zambo, as the Americans say for short, was in festal attire, mirth and feasting for the popular Sultan of Magindanao, the ruler of Margosa Tubig, a principality not unlike Timbuctoo in a great many respects, on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess of Cottabato. It was a national affair in Margosa and the ceremony was consummated in full state honors. Especial interest was displayed by the people in this matrimonial event owing to the great wealth and rank of the princess who comes from one of the foremost families of the Sulu archipelago. The princess is the widow of the late Datto Uto, who greatly harassed the Spanish authorities in the old days of strife and tumult, and she was much sought after by the leading Dattos and Sultans of the Moro provinces. The wooing of the dashing Sultan of Magindanao was finally looked upon with favor by the dusky princess and the wedding was to have taken place earlier in the year, but according to their mythology the date set was unpropitious, the fact having been made known to the royal councillors by a bird flying past the door of the sultanate, and going in the wrong direction. Mohammedans have their full share of superstition and are always prone to its fanciful dictates.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is the big man in social functions that he is in matters military, and in order that the sultan, who, by the way has always borne a friendly air toward Americans and American government, might attend his wedding in modern state, the general gave instructions that a launch be placed at his disposal to transport the bridal party from Cottabato to Zamboanga, the ancient capital of Moroland. From this it must be judged that the sultans are minus their methods of water transportation. They are the owners of many large and beautifully decorated canoes, carved from the most precious woods in the east. The canoes are propelled by slaves, some having as many as one hundred black, sleek oarsmen on occasions of state. But to be able to have a steam vessel of modern lines in attendance at a wedding was a thing not enjoyed at every marriage and because of this compliment alone the wedding will be one long remembered among the people. It was a proud prince that brought his bride aboard the towering, decked government launch.

At the ceremony the bride and groom appeared in full state robes and jewels, some of the latter of which would grace the personage of a more powerful peer. A wedding ceremony as performed by Moros takes place in a large embroidered marquise of rich and costly design, and is an affair which usually outshines marital celebrations in more advanced countries. On one side of the ponderous, silk-en tent sits the bride enthroned on a cushion laden throne and with a cushion in front of her on which rests her hands. The finger nails are protected with long silver ferrules that at once suggest the garb of the wild tribes of South Africa, but Moro royalty, on the contrary, is far from being wild. It is rather enlightened in a great many ways and the pomp and circumstance with which they sometimes carry out their ceremonies is most attrac-

tive. The hair of the bride, in which nestles costly diamonds, and pearls from the Sulu seas, is dressed in a stylish coiffure, surmounted with a floral crown. Around her are seated ladies of her court, all in gala attire, who fan her in turns while the others dance and kowtow as the Pandita, or Mohammedan priest, recites in grave monosyllables portions of the Koran and extols the groom in his duties towards his wife.

The groom sits serenely silent on a pile of cushions about 15 feet away from the bride, surrounded by his cabinet and full official suite. After the Pandita has completed his matrimonial lecture to the sultan he leads him with profound solemnity toward the bride, and causes him to wave about her head a long white cloth, repeating after the Pandita a number of vows as he makes each successive turn of the scarf. This, with a few other minor formalities, completes the ceremony and then the day is given over to feasting and merriment, in which rich and poor alike take part.

According to a belief of the people, which belief is embodied in the teachings of the Koran, the bride must not put her feet to the ground for a certain time after her marriage and when she goes into the house of her husband, she is carried there by her guardian or nearest relative. And so a princess of the royal blood becomes a bride in this newly acquired, quaint and distant land of ours.

MANILA, P. I.

#### TRAIN RUN SLOWLY IN SPAIN.

Traveler Must Be Content with Eighteen Miles an Hour.

Spain does not facilitate the progress of the traveler. The tourist to that country must be rich in one thing which the average American signally lacks—namely, plenty of time. In Spain there is no "staying over a train" to visit a cathedral or a gallery. The points of interest are widely scattered and a day's journey must not be considered as any hindrance to an inspection, however cursory, of even one cathedral.

This difficulty in getting about is due largely to an execrable train service. The cars in the south of Spain are old-fashioned; the roadbeds are so badly made that the trains rock like a ship in a heavy sea. The engineers either cannot or will not drive the engines at any rate which an American would recognize as speed. Eighteen miles an hour is the Spanish idea of a lightning express; 15 is regarded as a working estimate that is good enough for ordinary purposes.

The Spanish have "all the time there is," and see no reason why they should imperil their lives and wreck their nerves by hurrying anywhere. It may be noted, however, that if the trains are slow they are sure, and for a train to be behind time practically is unknown. Women travelling alone, for instance, need not hesitate to take a train reaching a given point by ten at night through fear that it will not arrive until 11 or afterward. If the time table announces its arrival for ten, that train will enter the station on the minute.

In this connection may be told the story of an American who asked his guide the distance between Madrid and San Sebastian, the chief watering place of Spain. It was the intention of the American to run up there for a few hours; the distance did not look great when studied on the map. "San Sebastian, señor? It is about 90 miles away," said the guide.

"Ah, a two hours' journey," said the American, having in mind the express trains between New York and Philadelphia, a similar distance. The guide opened his eyes in surprise at such a mad idea.

"No, señor. If you leave Madrid at nine o'clock in the morning you will reach San Sebastian about ten o'clock in the evening. It is a day journey."

Large Sum for Trademark. The liquidator appointed by the French government to manage the property of the Carthusian monks sold by auction recently the trademark of the Grande Chartreuse, together with the right to reproduce the form of the bottle. The trademark realized \$125,000.

Opera's First Production. Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," was sung for the first time in America at the Metropolitan opera house, January 3, 1886.